

No. 126.—Vol. V.]

# FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1844.

SIXPENCE.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.



E have still the gratifying task of recording the daily pursuits and amusements of the Sovereign in the mountain retreat to which she and her illustrious Consort have repaired in merry and romantic Scotland. It must be gratifying to every loyal subject to find that an opportunity has arisen to enable her Majesty to recruit her

health and strength after a perilous period, and to relax from the heavy duties and responsibilities which attach to royalty, even where the Sovereign rules over a loyal people. It has been said that, "uneasy lies the head which wears a crown," and doubtless such must be the case when a kingdom is torn by domestic discord, or agitated by foreign commotion; but it must not be supposed that the task is an easy one, in cases where, as in the instance of our beloved Queen, her sway is one of peace and love. In the best of times, the ruler of a nation like England, which excites the jealousy, if not the hatred, of foreign nations, from her very power and influence, there are various difficulties to contend against. Of late, too, there have been many portending symptoms of evil - "war, horrid war," has been the theme of every tongue. At one time the danger seemed imminent. Such was the complication of events, such the malignity of a small faction in a neighbouring state, that at one time it seemed almost impossible to avoid war without incurring a consequence almost as disastrous - the loss of honour. But, happily under the beneficent auspices of Providence, wise and moderate councils have had the ascendancy both in France and England and peace is likely to be perpetuated. It is true that, according o the French papers last received, impotent and unworthy attempts are still made to raise doubts of the continuance of the good understanding between France and Morocco; but we look upon such demonstrations as the last dying struggles of desperate men to effect their object of creating mischief. These displays of petty spite and bitterness only serve to prove the danger of the crisis which has passed, and at the same time confirm our supposition that the Sovereign and the Ministry have had of late weighty cares and anxious forebodings to contend with. We repeat, therefore, that it must be matter for unmixed gratification that our gracious Sovereign has not been prevented from throwing aside for awhile the cares of state, and is able to enjoy a privilege scarcely denied to the humblest in the land-that of enjoying the luxuries of ease and retirement, and reaping the advantage of recruited health and strength, from change of air and scene, and cessation from the daily rou-

The correspondents of some of the daily papers, individuals for the most part, exceedingly clever in making news out of everything, have been fairly puzzled to fill up a letter with a record of the daily proceedings of the Queen. Thus, one of these gentlemen says :-

Were it not for the anxiety which naturally pervades all classes of her Majesty's subjects to hear of the welfare of their Sovereign, and the interest excited by her Majesty's present mode of life, there is so little variety in this tranquil routine, that the daily movements of the Royal party are scarcely of sufficient i mportance to be chronicled.

Now, it must be candidly admitted that it is a sad thing for a journalist, when there is a paucity of startling events, and when it is almost impossible to discover any "moving accidents by flood or field;" but in this case we believe that our brethren generally will rejoice in the circumstance. For ourselves, we are unfeignedly glad that one great object for which her Majesty travelled to Scotland has been achieved, and that she is able to enjoy that "tranquil routine" which, after the many

exciting events to which we have alluded, the Queen must so ardently desire. Nor do we agree with some of the carping spirits who object sometimes that unimportant and seemingly frivolous incidents connected with the Court and "the World of Fashion," are chronicled with minuteness. A people so attached as the English to their Queen, naturally take an interest in ascertaining her daily habits and pursuits, not from vulgar curiosity, or from a desire to intrude upon the privacy of the domestic circle, but rather to admire, if not to imitate, the judgment and good sense which prompt the most illustrious of the land to set a good example at home. It is in England only that the magic words 'at home" are thoroughly understood. Greatness does not always exist merely of the "pride, pomp, and circumstance," of splendour and festivity; but, as in the case of the "good Queen Charlotte," rank may be even more ennobled by the exercise of piety, and the proper performance of domestic duties. Our gracious Queen, following so good an example, fulfils with dignity not only

the duties imposed upon her by the State, but, what is almost of equal importance, she is exemplary in the performance of those of an attached wife and mother. If "trifles make the sum of human bliss," so do apparently trivial and monotonous pursuits form, in the aggregate, tasks of importance. With these views, we do not regard with indifference the innocent, but unexciting, routine of her Majesty's daily life in Scotland; but we rather derive pleasure from the reflection that a Queen may for a time throw aside the tracasseries and pomps of royalty, to indulge in healthful and innocent "rural felicity," and the delights of a happy domestic circle.

The "simple annals" of the Royal visit to Athol may disappoint those who delight in excitement and stirring incident; but yet these unpretending records of the amusements of a Queen, and an accomplished English lady, must, nevertheless, interest all who admire true dignity when allied to unaffected simplicity courtesy, and good-breeding.



BARRY, THE CLOWN, ON THE THAMES.

NOVEL FEAT ON THE RIVER THAMES.

Talk of Apollo and his team Of winged horses, by which phrase We mean his swans, we more esteem And give approval in our days To him who, by the aid of goo Has sail'd up good old Father Thames, And prov'd a new, unheard of use, Of pie-bald feathers :- writing names In Hist'ry's Album fails of this-But not being Scotch, no ' May we e'er hope-for of the bliss-Ful pleasure of unmixed delight Of seeing one with music borne along By some Goose quills, the trumpet stops of song !- ANSER.

On Monday last, "the Silent Highway" (as Old Father Thames has been poetically named), was scared from its propriety by the performance of an eccentric feat of very rare, though not unprecedented enactment. Mr. Barry, one of the clowns at Astley's theatre, to give éclat to his "Benefit," on Monday evening, announced his intention of sailing from Vauxhall-bridge to Westminster-bridge in a washing-tub, drawn by four geese. The crowd assembled to witness this strange undertaking, was very great. The road from the new Houses of Parliament to Thames-bank was almost impassable, and an immense number of persons stationed themselves upon the wharfs and barges. The opposite shore, particularly Bishop's-walk, was also thronged, and for long before the hour fixed upon a number of boats filled with anxious spectators rowed up to Vauxhall-bridge, and took up favourable positions. At about half-past three o'clock Mr. Barry, in his clown's dress, and accompanied by several of his

friends, arrived at the bridge, and all things being prepared, he stepped into his tub and proceeded on his "voyage." in his favour he went along smoothly enough, and he had but little difficulty in making the geese swim in their proper course. An immense number of boats accompanied this strange water party, and the intrepid voyageur having disembarked at Westminster-bridge amidst loud cheers, proceeded to the theatre.

A similar feat was performed on the Thames, several years since by Usher, the celebrated clown.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, MANCHESTER.—John Knowles, jun., Esq., lessee of the late Theatre Royal, at Manchester, has just completed his purchase of the site and buildings of the late Wellington Hotel and Carriage Bazaar, in Peter-street, whereon he proposes to erect the new Theatre Royal. The architects appointed are Messrs. Irwin and Chester, who are preparing designs for the structure. The estimated expense is £17,000, and it is calculated that the new theatre will be opened by Christmas. The style of decoration will be that of the age of Francis I., closely resembling the style of the Princess' Theatre, Oxford-street. All the most recent improvements in general construction and stage detail will be introduced in the new edifice, for the purpose of insuring which the proprietors of the principal London theatres have liberally afforded the Manchester architects every facility.

Death of Mr. Ross.—Mr. Ross, who was a great favourite at the theatres on the Surrey side of the water, died on Friday week. A little before the Christmas of last year he was engaged by Mr. Webster for the Liverpool Theatre. On the journey thither he caught a severe cold, dangerous symptoms appeared, and in May he

wester for the Liverpoor Inatre. On the jointrey inter he caught a severe cold, dangerous symptoms appeared, and in May he returned to London. At his own request he was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where his case received every attention. He expired about twenty minutes to seven on Friday night. It is a curious fact that he had a presentiment upon the subject, and declared that he should no live after half-past six.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

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(From our Own Correspondent.)

The Emperor Abdershman may be said to reign absolute autorat over the moral of our volatile Parsians. The fashion—the request autorat over the Moral of our volatile Parsians. The fashion—the request autorat over the Moral of our volatile Parsians. The fashion—the request autorat over the Moral of the Work of the Abdel Sovereign, but to that of the "Polks." The new dance, the "Marocaine," with its curious steps, and still more eccentric music, is asid to be destined to reign paramount this sintee with our dancing dervises of the "fastiatic toe."

Louis Pollipps still intends coming to Encland about the 9th of October; but he will wait for fair weather to cross over. Great is the con-ret at Court amongst those who wish to accompany him. He has about him offices with great name. Feetward, the Count de is Rochefoncauld, &c.; but the heroes of the Empire and Republic forbid the preference. However, are all aristoracy being one of the incessities of France, the astute royal statesman has availed himself of the victory in Morocco to create a Duke in the person of Marshal Bugeaud. The Dukedom of Isly is the first creation of the present reign which has been openly announced. The Dukedom of Marmine, and that of divers Counts and Barons were score-creations allendy emergiatered at the Chamber of Pers. However, the auxiety and the stablishmen at Vernallies of the Hall of the Crusaders, where all the old names of France are energistered, and their ancestors pour-trayed has given a new impulse to ancestral taste.

All is prepared for Louis Philippe's trip. Admiral La Susse has been to Portmouth to choose an anchorage. The manufactories of the Gobelins, and of Séves, and the jewellers have furnished the supply of presents for the occasion, and nothing has been neglected to make the rapid passage of the Gitten King and nothing has been neglected to make the rapid passage of the Gitten King and nothing has been neglected to make the rapid change of the Gobelins, and of Séves, and the

Dac's name—that the author of the satire was Alphonse Karr, and that this was the Duc d'Escars.

Time and space are wanting, or else I should record a thousand floating topics of conversation in Paris, such as the appearance at the Grand Opera of two savages, brought from the wilds of Brazila; and the new translation of "Hamlet," read a few nights since at a grand soirée at Victor Hugo's.

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\*\*PRANCE.\*\*

Neither the French papers, nor our privance leiters from Paris contain any news of consequence this week. The opposition press is still engaged in censuring M. Guisot for concluding peace with the Emperor of Morocco on auch easy terms. Their strictures, however, do not seem to excite much attention even in Paris, and as atill less interest would attach to them here, we shall not make any extracts from their voluminous commentaries. Another subject which engrosses the attention of our Paris contemporaries is the Repeat Dinner given to O'Connell. Last, but not least, is the approaching visit of Lord Palmeraton to Paris. The journals insist that the noble lord has some political object in view. The Siècle spraks with particular confidence on this point.

The semaphore de Marseilles of the 21st inst. publishes accounts from Algiers of the 16th. The news of the conclusion of peace with Morocco, which arrived on the preceding night, had been hailed with considerable satisfaction. On the 18th some Moorish horsemen presented themselves at the camp of General Lamoriciere, near Djemmaa Ghazaouat. They were the bearers of letters from several chiefs, and from the Emperor's son himself, demanding a suspension of hostilities, and announcing that Abderahman was entirely disposed to subscribe to the conditions of France, and that a negociation to that effect was then proceeding at Tangier. All the letters from the West declare that Abd-el-Kader had not appeared on the Algerian territory. Some of them positively state that the Emir was still in Morocco, and that the Emperor had pledged himself to remove him into the interior, and confine him in a fortress, in whatever part of his empire France might require. The Meteor steamer, which arrived at Toulon on the 19 h, brought the tents captured at the battle of Isly.

M. de St. Aulairo, and an announce that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London had written a most respectful letter to the King of the French,

evening of the 6th. Mons. Warnier, and Mons. Martineau, who was returning to his consular post, took passage in her. They reached the roads of Tangier on the 7th. M. Martineau went ashore, where he was met by the Kaid, who had been sent to await his orders. The moment the Moorish functionary heard of the presence of a French envoy in the roads, he mounted his horse, and rode to the Pasha's camp, to apprize him of the fact. At nine o'clock the Pasha and the Kaid came into town, and called on the Consul of Naples, who shortly afterwards caused a signal, previously agreed upon, to be hoisted on the ierrace of his house. M. Warnier immediately landed, and was received at the Marine by the civil and military authorities of the place. Troops of a rather good appearance lined the passage from the pier to the Casabah. The Kaid, in saluting him, exhausted the entire vocabulary of eastern compliments, and the cortège, preceded and followed by a guard of soldiers, commenced its march. The population seemed favourably disposed, and the women uttered the joyful cry, so well known in Algeria, which is pseuliar to the women of the Barbary coast. A post of honour was under arms at the gate of the Casabah. Sid: Bon. Sellam received M. Warnier as an old acquaintance, and when the letter had informed him that he was instructed to verify the full powers with which he said he was invested, the Pasha expressed his regret at not having demanded a special letter to that effect from the Emperor. But, being antious to obviate an inconvenience that the distance at which the Emperor was then from Tangier rendered irreparable, the Pasha affirmed, in an act duly drawn up and written in the presence of witnesses, that he had been ordered to treat with the French Plenipotentiary. According to Mussulman usages, the word 'order,' used by the Pasha, indicates, both that the negotiator, in the name of the Prince, is furnished with full powers, and that he has no responsibility to incur. M. Warnier and Sidi-Bon-Sellam parted on the best possible t

press: -"Prince de Joinville arrived in Cadiz on the 12th instant, with a part of his

squadron.

"Information was received at Perpignan on the 22nd, that a revolutionary movement had been made at Cartbagena; that similar movements were discovered in many parts of Catalonia; that the authorities had taken measures to suppress them; and that the Director of the Posts, the Director of Customs, and one of the Judges of Mataro had been arrested."

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SPAIN.

Our Madrid letters of the 18th inst. inform us that M. Martines de la Rosa had at length accepted the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. This appointment is officially announced in the Madrid Gazette. It is stated that the general result of the elections is favourable for the Ministry.

A dinner was given at Madrid on the 17th to the newly-elected deputies and senators. M. Martinez de la Rosa and the other newly-elected members were present. M. de la Rosa availed himself of the opportunity afforded by his health being proposed to explain his political principles. He said that he equally condemned despotism, of which he had been the victim, and the excesses of the Revolution; that he abhorred them with so much the more reason, as he knew, by sad experience, that the abuses of power brought on revolutions, as the excesses of liberty led to despotism.

The Queen of Spain has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Charles III. on the Count de Bresson, the French Ambassador at Madrid. The Eco del Comercio mentions the release from prison of Don José and Don Ramon Piera, Don José, and Don Manuel Almazora. Don R. Fernandez, Don M. Salamanca, and Don Seyas, who were arrested on account of the pretended conspiracies so much spoken of a few weeks ago. These unfortunate men are now set at liberty, on bail, never having been brought to trial, and not even knowing the charges brought against them. Such is the liberty of the subject in Spain, at the present moment.

On the 11th Mr. Bulwer, and the eldest son of Sir Robert Peel, were at Tarifa, and they have probably by this time returned to Madrid.

Lisbon letters to the 16th instant have reached us, but they scarcely contain a paragraph of political news. Public attention was directed to the ensuing session of the Cortes. The ministers, it is said, are confident of a majority in the Deputies, although in the Peers they will probably be in a minority. The decree of the 1st of August remains for the most part inoperative. In a recent decision the Lisbon Relação has defied the Government, reversing the sentence of an inferior judge, by which the Patriota was condemned for language certainly seditions. Senhor Cabral has not proceeded to carry the decree into effect by transferring any of the Relação judges to other localities.

One of those sudden and terrible falls of rain which make Portugal at times resemble the tropics, occurred on the 3rd instant in the Douro district. A cloud opened over Pelagão, and a torrent of water came down in a rush. Gardens, fields, and vineyards, were instantaneously awept away. The river of Povoa was awollen at once to such a height, that five masons who were constructing a wall on its banks were drowned. The bridge of Povoa and all the neighbouring walls and boundaries were merged in a common destruction. Other lives were lost in different localities.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels papers notice some riots at Verviers; some hundred persons of the working classes of that manufacturing town left their work for a time: they assembled in the square, broke some windows, and cried "Down with the Jesuits!" under the windows of some of the principal inhabitants, whom they suppose to be favourable to that religious order. The disturbances, however, were speedily put an end to, and some persons were arrested.

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\*\*SWEDEN.\*\*

There have been some disturbances in Sweden, caused by the discussions in the Diet on the Constitution. The commotions of the 28th and 29th of August might have been very scrious if vigorous measures for their suppression had not been adopted. This was accomplished, it is said, without the employment of the military, who remained in their barracks, but were ready to act. The police had hired a number of assistants (miners, day labourers, and others), all of them tall and powerful men, who mingled with the crowd, and who not only inflicted summary punishment for every attempt to create disturbance, but also arrested the most conspicuous among the rioters. This unexpected arrangement effectually deterred the mob from indulging in disturbance, and they gradually dispersed. The persons arrested, amounting to fifty-six in number, were fined. Among them were two opera dancers, the others were people belonging to the lowest class of society. It is somewhat singular that in this insurrection the spirit of hostility was not directed against the nobility who first rejected the representation plan, or reform bill, but against the priesthood, especially the Archbishop. After the danger was passed, the Archbishop solicited an audience of the King, and was received with the most marked favour. The committee which drew up the new representation plan was chosen by the minority of the Diet, and consisted of only eight individuals. The coronation of the King and Queen was to take place on the 25th instant.

# POLICE.

A CHECK UPON THE SUICIDE MANIA.—At Guildhall on Monday a young woman, named Elizabeth Morris, was placed before Sir Peter Laurie, on a charge of having taken a quantity of laudanum, with a view of putting a period to her own existence.—The beadle of St. Bartholomew's Hospital stated that the prisoner was brought into the hospital on Wednesday night, she having taken poison, and it was with great difficulty that she was recovered by the surgeon, life having been very nearly extinct. From inquiries made it appeared that she had been seduced by a married man.—Sir Peter Laurie said he should send her to the Old Bailey for attempted suicide. He had put an end to persons attempting to drown themselves; he would now try the same cure for attempted poisoning. He had no doubt that those who took poison did not do so for the purpose of self-destruction, but for the purpose of exciting sympathy; and such morbid charity was more calculated to do injury than anything else.—The girl fell back fainting, and exclaiming, "Mercy, oh mercy!"—[Sir Peter Laurie, we think, acts with much judgment in attempting to check the dangerous mania for attempting suicide, a manis which, we think with the worthy knight, is often committed either to excite sympathy, or to gain notoriety. The latter seemed to be the cause of the suicides from the Monument ]

Accidental Death of An Actor.—At Union-hall Police-office on Saturday,

been deepatched on a mission to Tunis. It was believed that she was the beare of an order to Admiral Parseval Deschnes to return to Toulon with the navel division under his command.

A severe storm of thunder, accompanied with hail, has visited Marseilles, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and several other places in the south of France, where it has done immense damage to the vintage. The vintage this year is very plentiful, and it is said that the wine promises to be of excellent quality.

The Moniteur contains a despatch from Rear-Admiral Gourbeyre, Governor of Gaudaloupe, in which the damage occasioned by the late fire at La Basseterre is estimated at 2,500,000f. It had been ascertained that the fire horke out accidentally, and that no lives were lost.

The Toulounais contains an article upon the subject of the treaty concluded between France and Morocco, in the course of which it expresses great doubts as to the duration of the peace. The Toulounais also announces that the Prince de Joinville was daily expected in Toulon harbour, where great preparations have been made to receive him. The same journal states that Abd-el-Kader was necessary to the treaty between France and Morocco, may be considered as the official French version of the transaction:—

The following interesting account of the circumstances which preceded the spiring of the treaty between France and Morocco, may be considered as the official French version of the transaction:—

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The Paha of Larache, Sidi-Bon-Sellam, made the first overtures on the

sensitive to and that they into the home standing quicity at the door of the heered-how the fire mean-lay nor and arear known here in his war over of from their position unless they were driven on. Mr. Cottinghum ensured the more their position unless they were driven on. Mr. Cottinghum ensured the more than the control of the control

here is my hand, and with it my heart," at the same time extending his right hand. Myers, without the slightest hesitation rose from his seat, and approaching Clayard, took hold of the extended hand with his own left hand, and then said, "I freely accept your hand, but I'll have your heart's blood;" and suddenly drew from his coat-pocket a large butcher's knife, and made a desperate lunge at his intended victim. Clayard caught sight of the weapon, and, in order to turn the point from his side, to which it was directed, seized the knife with his left hand, when Myers violently drew it through the hand, cutting through the ball of the thumb in a most dangerous manner. Myers again raised the knife, and, repeating his threat, ma'e a second stab, which inflicted a flesh wound just above the left breast. The fact of Clayard being seated in a chair enabled him to throw himself backward, and to this may be attributed his fortunate escape, for the prisoner's determined purpose was evident to all present, who interposed as speedily as possible. The prisoner then dropped the knife, and was making his escape from the house, but was stopped by a waiter, and given into custody. The policeman who took charge of the prisoner handed to the mag'strate a certificate from the medical attendant, which was to the effect that the present removal of the wounded man would be unadvisable. The prisoner, under the advice of his solicitor, reserved what he had to say until the next examination. The knife with which the attempt was made is nearly a new ##e, and of the largest size butchers use, being from eighteen to twenty inches long.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

RE-OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S.—The metropolitan church, which has been so long closed for repairs, is to be re-opened to-morrow (Sunday).

THE ARCHEISHOF OF CANTERBURY'S VISITATION.—On Tuesday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury held his triennial visitation at All Saints' Church, Maidstone. There were present, A.B. Hope, Esq., M.P.; Archdeacon Lyall, Dr. Burnaby, and upwards of one hundred clergymen. The Archbishop delivered a lengthened charge, in the course of which he directed attention to the state of education in that county, and to the prospects of the church generally. He stated that, from what he could hear and see, and from what he could gather from the speeches of Dissenters at their various meetings, that there was a growing dislike on their part towards the church, and that some serious designs for its overthrow were in contemplation. From external violence, or the internal dissensions which at present agitate the church, the Archbishop anticipated no ill consequences, although he admitted that it was in the highest degree painful to contemplate them. After discussing at some length the subject of church extension, the Archbishop recommended the formation of auxiliary branches on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and concluded with sundry points of advice to the younger clergy, as to the manner of conducting their ministrations. A dinner was given to the Archbishop in the evening at the Star Hotel. ing their ministrations. A dinner was given to the Archbishop in the evening at the Star Hotel.

On Tuesday the Lord Bishop of Exeter consecrated a new church at Wood-

bury Salterton, Devon.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich consecrated a new church at Lakenham, Norwich, on Tuesday, in the presence of a number of the clergy. It is dedicated to St. Mark.

The Lord Bishop of Chester has instituted the Rev. Henry Deek, curate of Halifax, to the rectory of St. Barnabas, Manchester. His lordship has also instituted the Rev. H. P. Hughes, curate of Hyde, to the ministry of Christ Church, Dolphinholme.

situted the Rev. H. P. Hughes, curate of Hyde, to the ministry of Christ Church, Dolphinholme.

The L rd Bishop of Norwich has collated the Rev. John Bedingfield Collyer, M.A., of Hackford Hall, Norfolk, and Vicar of Wroxham, with Salhouse, in the same county, to the archdeaconry of Norwich, vacant by the death of the late Venerable Archdeacon Bathurst.

The valuable rectory of North Creake, Norfolk, has become vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Bathurst. The living is worth £1100 a year, and is in the gift of Earl Spencer and the Bishop of Norwich. By the death of the Archdeacon, the living of Hollesley, Suffolk, has also become vacant. It is in the gift of W. Bolton, Esq., and is worth £330 per annum.

UNIVERSITY INTELLICENCE.—The following circular has been addressed to members of Convocation:—"Oxford, Sept. 23, 1844.—Members of Convocation are respectfully informed that the Vice-Chancellor, although requested by the Senior Proctor, has refused to give any information as to the day of the nomination of his successor. Whether this information as to the day of the momenton of the successor. Whether this information will be open to Dr. Symons, members of Convocation may decide for themselves from the events of the past year. At all events, it is to be hoped that they will hold themselves in readiness to come up on the receipt of a notice of the day, if the discovery of it prove possible; or if not, to show in some other marked way their sense of this fresh act of injustice."

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY ON THE SON OF CAMPBELL, THE PORT.—A few days ago a commission of lunacy was held at the Ship Inn, Waltham Abbey, before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, to inquire into the state of mind of Thomas Telford Campbell, only son of the late poet, Thomas Campbell, described as of Dr. Allen's asylum, High Beach, Essex. The case, from the station of the party, and his relationship to the celebrated author of the "Pleasures of Hope," excited much interest. Dr. Allen said that Mr. Campbell had resided at his lunatic asylum for about 14 years, and stated some acts of eccentricity on the part of that gentleman. Dr. Allen said Mr. Campbell was a great pedestrian, and would walk 30 to 40 miles a day, chiefly in the vicinity of Epping Forest. While at High Beach he was supposed to have walked about 80,000 miles. He fancied Ching's lozenges, which he had taken, had got into his bones, and would lie down in the sun to evaporate their ill effects. He took dialikes, unfoundedly, to several patients. The 6d. a day, formerly allowed for pocket money, had been increased, because he had discontinued, since he had taken to eatmeal, which, as he said, was a substitute for ardent spirits. He would not wear woollen clothes, and preferred oordurey trousers, and other garments of a light description, as he said they were better to walk in. He was perfectly harmless; but in his, Dr. Allen's opinion, he was of unsound mind. Some other evidence of a similar character was given, after which Mr. Campbell put several questions to the witnesses, and made some very pertinent remarks, observing that the witnesses had given their evidence very fairly, but were wrong in their conclusions; and explained to the jury such parts of the evidence as he seemed to think bore against him.—The jury returned a verdict, "That Mr. Thomas Telford Campbell was of sound mind," so that a man who has been confined for 14 years as a functic, is pronounced to be perfectly sane.

Repression Telebrate and the state of mind of Herbert Mayo, Ed.

Shire Hall. "Samson" was performed on violation, auspices of Professor Taylor.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Last Thursday week, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, the ringers were practising in Newington church, near Sandgate, Kent, when one of the bells being pulled over, its unfortunate ringer, Edward Maycock, was thereby drawn up, and his head coming in violent contact with the celling of the beliry he fell to the basement so dreaffully injured, that he died in about half-an-hour afterwards.

MANCHESTER.—Yesterday week a gentleman,

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT MANCHESTER.—Yesterday week a gentleman, named Knowles, came out of the Branch Bank of England, at Manchester, where he had been to get notes for a cheque, and this, with some other money he had in his possession, amounting in all to £440, he placed in a small German pocket-book, putting it in his pocket, inside his coat. He felt the book in his pocket at the time he left the bank. He walked along Chancery-lane, and was on the point of turning into Fountain street, when he again put his hand to his pocket, and found that his pocket-book was gone. Information was immediately given to the police, who took the most prompt means for the capture of the thief, but he has not yet been apprehended.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—A few nights ago a destructive fire (which is supposed

INCENDIARY FIRE.—A few nights ago a destructive fire (which is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary) broke out upon the premises of Mr. Parsons, a farmer, at Bromley, near Basingstoke. In the course of less than a hour a barn, filled with barley, a stack of wheat, and a barn-rick, were totally

consumed.

THE SEASON:—Mr. Pope, tailor of Bond-street, Brighton, gathered a large quantity of pears from a tree at the back of his house a short time ago. A por-

tion of the same tree is now in full blossom, whilst the other part is dark and faded. We may also mention, as an instance of the backward growth of respectives, that Mr. George Lucas, fruiterer and green-grocer, of the same town, exhibited some very five ones, grown out of doors, in his window on Tursday. FATAL ACCIDENT FROM THE SHAFTS OF A WINDMILL.—On Tursday, Mr. George Sidingham, an extensive miller, residing at Datchet, near Windsor, met his death from a stroke of the shafts of his windmill. The mill had been stopped, and while Mr. Sidingham was standing at the door, giving some change to a customer, a sudden gust of wind sprung up, which sent round the sails of the mill with great velocity. The shaft struck the unfortunate deceased on the temple, hurling him to a considerable distance, and when picked up life was extinct.

extinct.

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION.—On Thursday week, there was an explosion of the powder-mills of J. Wakefield, Esq., of Sedgwick, near Kendal, which was attended with the loss of the life of one man, who was nearly shattered to pieces. The unfortunate individual who met this untimely end, is a man of the name of William Stewardson, who was employed in the mills, has left a wife and six children. An inquest was held on the following day, but the cause of the occurrence was not discovered. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A MAN KILLED IN A FIGHT.—On Sunday morning, a little before eight o'clock, a man named George Benson, a labourer, 22 years of age, was killed in a fight which took place by appointment, between him and a man named Henry Jones, aged 21, also a labourer, at a place much used for similar encounters on a Sunday morning, situate on the ceat side of the Kensington-canal. Five persons were apprehended and examined at Hammersmith Police Office on Monday, charged with being concerned in the transaction. They were all labouring men, and gave their names as Harry Jones, of 11, Pye's-buildings, Chelsea; John Hill, of 5, Little College-street, Chelsea; William Benson, of 8, Britton-atreet, Chelsea; Henry Key, of 6, Pye's-buildings; and James Foreman, of 2, Wellington-buildings, Chelsea. Jones was charged "with having caused the death of George Benson, by striking him with his fist in a fight in the parish of Kensington," and the other four prisoners were charged with aiding and assisting as seconds in causing the death. The evidence proved that the deceased and Jones quarrelled on Saturday night, and the fight took place by appointment mext morning. After fighting a great many rounds, deceased received a heavy blow under the ear, fell violently to the ground, was raised upon his second's knee, and having made the remark that he had had "enough of it." sank upon the ground and expired. The prisoners were remanded.—On Thursday Mr. Paynter completed the examinations in the case, and the whole of the prisoners were committed on a charge of murder. The magistrate, however, intimated his intention to take bail.

The First Committal under the Convention between France

blow under the ear, fell violently to the ground, was raised upon his second's thee, and having made the remark that he had had "couple) of it." sank upon the ground and expired. The principes were remanded.—On Thursday Mr. Payne committed on a charge of munder. The magistrate, however, intimated his intention to take bail.

THE FIRST COMMITTAL UNDER THE CONVENTION BETWERN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—Jacques Besset, who, under the firm of Pricener and Congenieral merchants, of No. 73, Fenchuschstreet, and against whom a warrant was obtained on the 18th instant, was brought up at the Manion House of the Congenieral merchants, of No. 73, Fenchuschstreet, and against whom a warrant was obtained on the 18th instant, was brought up at the Manion House of the Congenieral Congen

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWER.—Preparations have been commenced for the extensive improvements about to be made in the Tower, agreeably to plans approved of by the Government. Barracks are to be built on the site of the small armouries, which were destroyed by fire in 1841. The alterations in the Jewel-

approved of by the Government. Barracks are to be built on the site of the small armouries, which were destroyed by fire in 1841. The alterations in the Jewel-office proceed but slowly.

Fall in the Price of Bread.—In consequence of the large supply of wheat and flour at Mark-lane on Monday, and a general tendency to a decline in prices on Tuesday, the bakers throughout the metropolis lowered the best bread to 7d. the 4lb. loai, and the second quality to 6d. In Blackfriars-road, the New-cut, Whitechapel, Westminster, and other populous parts, many of them only charge 5dd. for the 4lb., weighed on delivers, and excellent bread.

Mr. Belaney and the Mob in the North —Last Wednesday week the mob set fire to a farmhouse where Mr. Belaney was residing, at the village of Northumberland, near Sunderland. When Belaney, who, with his brother and some friends had been enjoying themselves in the dining-room below, found that the house owas in flames, he gave the alarm, and escaped with his party through the corn fields to the house of one of the winessee on his trial, who keeps an inn in North Sunderland, where they remained snoog, during the Thursday. On that evening, a post ensise was ordered from the Black Swan Inn, Alnwick, and proceeded to North Sunderland, with a Newcastle friend of Belaney; the postchaise left Sunderland about four o'check, with Belaney, his brother, and his solicitor, who travelled the coast road to Alnwick, where they artived about seven o'clock on Friday morning. The people mustered strong at Alnwick to give him a salute at the Willow Tree, but the gig was immediately seen going with the solicitor and driver at a rapid pace, and got to the public house before the people arrived; his friend jumped from the gig, and Belaney got in and drove off, at a slashing pace, to Felton, nine miles from Alnwick, on the other side of which place, he left the gig and walked away. The driver brought the gig back to Alnwick. The mail coach took up Belaney about four miles from Felton, and conveyed him to Newcastl

# EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE ORIGIN OF "PARADISE LOST," &C.

THE ORIGIN OF
They tell that a wand'rer,
Ouce faint with heat
Of noon's beaming glory
Sought out a retreat,
Where the leaves were so thick
That the soft turf below
Had kept spring's green freshness,
Beneath nummer's glow!
Beneath nummer's glow!
So the wand'rer lay down
In that dark forest bower,
And fairy peals came
From the hare bell's light flower
To lull him to slumber,
To woo him to rest;
The light flower
To lull him to slumber,
And the wand'rer alept,
His slumbers were dreamless,
Until sleep's honey-dew
O'er his weary frame crept,
And his heavy lids closed
And the wand'rer alept,
His slumbers were dreamless,
Until s shade fell
From a form that might seem
The aweet sprite of the dell;
Then as the low wind
Stirs the chords of a lyre
His lips moved in nurrours,
His brow flashed like fire;
But he waked not, sithough
He felt all through his frame
A magnetic sense
O'er presence, whose name
O'er presence, whose name
O'er presence, whose name
Thus burst from him sleeping,
And silent tears crept
From his deeply fringed lids—
O'twas well that he slept!

She saw him and started
And thoughts and and fast She saw him and started And thoughts and and fast Of the time that was gone. Through her memory past; She heard her name whispered, She knelt by his side; Had their hopes been fulfilled. She had now been his bride.

DISE LOST," &c.

Twas folly to linger—

Yet why since he slept!

She beat her above him

And saw that he wept;

She must wipe that tear of,

She paused once again,

On her finger there gleamed

The first link of a chan—

Of a fetter that bound her,

Through this weary life,

Through this weary life,

Through this weary life,

Through this weary life,

Retween and yand love,

Between and yand love,

Between new ties and old,

Between new ties and old,

Between new ties and old,

Between tuty and love,

To one whom the loved not.

And made her slender form tremble,

Her warm cheek wax cold;

But then duty triumphed,

She gave one last look

To the tomb of her heart,

And alse hastily took

From the volume she earried

An unspotted leaf,

To leave him a record

Of faith and of grief;

She wrote two words there,

And the paper she tost

On the sleeper—those words—

They were "Paradise Loat!"

When her gentle step fled They were "Paradise Lost!"

When her gentle step fled
The vision fled too,
And the wand'rer slept on
Till the warm hours flew
To the cool breast of night,
And the moon climbed the skies
And piercing that thicket
Kissed sleep from his eyes.
The soft wind had spared
That last token of love,
And the wand'rer bent
That memorial shove;
He thrilled when he saw
That his pathway she'd crost,
And Mitton went forth
To write "Paradise Lost."

OF HOPE.

THE PLEASURES OF HOPE.

It has lately been ascertained that the poet Campbell wrote two copies of "The Pleasures of Hope," which were quite dissimilar from each other. In the first copy, which is in Campbell's hand-writing, the whole poem consists only of about forty or fifty paragraphs, and altogether scarcely amounts to one-half of what it now does; it extends over twenty pages of MS., and may contain about 400 lines. At the end of the poem is "The Irish Harper's Lament for his Dog"—Tune, "The Nine Links of Yellow," word for word, as it is now printed under the title of "The Harper." The Introduction to "The Pleasures of Hope," underwent many alterations.

A Mr. Lare exhibited before the Lords of the Admiralty, in the year 1811, a four-pound shot, wrapped round with a prepared cotton, and made very hard, so as to appear like a large cannon-ball, on firing of which, it has the usual effect of a cannon-shot; but the moment it starts from the cannon's mouth, it presents one solid mass of fire, and whatever it hits, whether rigging or hull of a ship, will immediately take fire.

A LARGE PIKE, -- VERY LIKE A WHALE.

A Suffolk paper states that on the 5th inst., a pike, weighing upwards of 13 tone (14lbs to the stone), was taken from a pond at Bacton, in the presence of a number of spectators!

A PROFESSIONAL PASTORAL FOR THE LONG VACATION. A PROFESSIONAL PASTORAL
FOR THE LONG VACATION.

Ah! little do ye think, ye simple sheep
Forgetting all the cares of Common Pleas,
Taking beneath some shady beech his station,
To sip the honey of the long vacation.
Ye nymphs beware, should Tityrus seek your
grove,
For his attachment is no name for love,
The gentle lamblings cluster idly round,
Lured by his legal pipe's too dulcet sound.

Ah! little do ye think, ye simple sheep
That he whose plaintive strains ye flock to
hear,
Viewing your curling fleece, it o'er him fits,
While sall the woelly treasures on your back,
He hopes one day may stuff for him the sack

CHINESE PROVERBS.

A word too much spoils the best affairs; a moment of patience accommodates the worst. The more acquaintances we have the less people we know.—From Captain Pidding's Chinese Otio.

THE POPE AND THE CARDINALS.

The Pope reached his 79th year on the 18th inst. He has filled the Holy See since February, 1831. The Sacred College is composed of 60 Cardinals. Two of the Cardinals were created by Pius VII., seven by Leo XII., and the remainder by the present Pontiff. Mgr. Tardini, the oldest, is 85 years of age, and Mgr. Schwarzenberg, the youngest, 35. At the end of last year Rome contained 176,701 inhabitants, not including the Jews.

THE PROTEOSCOPE.

A new optical instrument, called the proteoscope, because unlimited in its appliances, was exhibited for the first time at the Polytechnic Institution on Monday afternoon. It is the invention of the ingenious secretary, Mr. Longbottom. The instrument reflects drawings magnified to an enormous size on an opaque disc. The subject chosen for exhibition was the celebrated "Ode to the Passions." As the representation of fiftul fear, hurried anger, wan despair, bright-eyed hope, dejected pity, &c., made its startling appearance on the wall or curtain, the portion of the ode illustrated was sung by some vocalists present, and was accompanied by the band.

A SCOTCH HAGGIS.

panied by the band.

A SCOTCH HAGGIS.

It is stated that her Majesty is exceedingly fond of "the haggis," a dainty much and universally esteemed by the Scotch in every station. The name is derived from "hag—to chop." In his edition of Burns's Poems, Allan Cunningham says in a note, "The joyous nationality of this poem is but part of its merit. The component parts of a haggis are sometimes inquired anxiously into by men who love the pleasures of the table. 'Pray, sir,' said a man of the south, 'what is it made of?' 'Sir,' answered a man of the north, 'I dare not trust myself with telling—I can never name all the savoury items without tears, and surely you would not wish me to expose myself in a public company?'?'

Surely you would not wish me to expose myself in a public company?"

Constantinople, including the villages on the Bosphorus and all the suburbs, contains 650,000 souls, without the military. The mortality (again without the military) is, on an average, about 900 per month, or 10,800 per annum, which will make one in 60 annually.

A STRANGE WANCY.

A story is told of a hypochondriac genileman of rank and fortune in Ireland, who fancies one of his legs of one religion and the other of another. He not unfrequently puts one of his unfortunate legs outside of the bed clothes to punish it for its religious errors.

Trequently puts one of his unfortunate legs outside of the bed clothes to punish it for its religious errors.

SONNET.

'Tis eve—the hum of men hath passed away;
Lonely I stand beside the wave-swept shore,
To trace the changeful hues of dying day,
And list the dirge of ocean's muffled roar.
And now night stalks the heaving billows o'er—INI
Pale stars her heralds, fitful blasts her train—
In triumph mounts her ebon throne once more, And girds creation with her slumberous chain.
Here would I muse in this lone hour awhile,
Gazing with awe upon the boundless ses,
And with high thoughts my tranced soul beguile,
Breathless—and lost smid immensity;
Or in yon mystic scroll above would scan
The might of God, the puniness of man.

EAPTISM IN TUBKEY.

The ceremony of baptism is quite a private one in Turkey, and takes place without the interference of the clergy. The patriarch of the family, on the third day after the birth of the child, receives it in his arms. Without form, ceremony, or even ablution, he repeats the exam, or public call to prayers, in the right car of the infant, and in its left whispers the name it is to bear. Sometimes the name is altered, from a superstitutious notion that it is unsuitable to the individual, and a modification is admitted when a gentleman enters into the public service.

STEAM BY MEANS OF GALVANISM.

STEAM BY MEANS OF GALVANISM.

Some experiments are in progress for the purpose of ascertaining whether steam can be generated through the sgency of galvanism, so as entirely to supersade the use of coals, so cumbersome as freignt, in steamers having to make a long voyage. It is conceived that with very slight improvements, a flame of sufficient power could be obtained by means of galvanism for the purpose required.

A new and extracrdinary life boat is being built upon the diagonal principle, the planks of which are composed of India rubber and ground cork. Its specific gravity is stated to be two-thirds lighter than oak, and from which it is believed the boat is incapable of being bliged or sunk. Her length is thirty-four feet, and breadth eleven feet; is copper fastened and pulls twelve ours; has two lug sails, and steers with either rudder or our. The Belgian government has directed three to be built for that coast.

What a change in a century! It is not quite a century since "the Forty-five," and hear in sylvan retreat and Highland sports are a Queen of the detested house of Hanover, her German husband, and her child; in the very heart of the land of Stuart devotedness—

of Hanover, her German husband, and her child; in the very heart of the land of Stuart devotedness—
"Down by Loch Tummell and banks o' the Garey."
A hundred years ago their lives would not have been worth a pin's fee; now they are all but worshipped by the same race of men, guarded like idols, the wild deer chased, and the loveliest green of all the Scottish glens, Glen Tilt, and the romantic falls of Bruar, "promenaded" like Kensington and St. James's
"If you ever marry," said a Roman Consul to his son, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals; taste enough to dress herself; pride enough to wash her face before breakfast; and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."



THE ISLAND OF ICHABOR.

#### ICHABOE ISLAND .- THE GUANO TRADE.

This small island has, of late, become of immense importance to adventurers, rom its being the deposit of the birds' manure termed Guano; and from its being by the latest advices, in a state of desperate mutiny.

Ichaboe Island lies off the western coast of Africa, within one mile and a half from the main, and forty-one miles to the northward of Possession Island, which is in latitude 26 deg. 57 min. S., longitude 15 deg. 8 min. E. Ichaboe is but about one mile in circumference: on the east side ships may anchor in perfect safety, in five fathoms of water, about two cables' length from its shore, a convenience of great moment in connexion with the new trade in guano. Great numbers of the right whale strike on this part of the coast about the middle of June, when they may easily be taken. In the months of October and November, the island is literally covered with jackass penguins and gannets, which convene here for the purpose of laying and incubation. The shores are also much resorted to by multitudes of fur-seal. The south-east part of the bay, on the main land, directly opposite the island, is the finest place on this part of the coast for jerking beef, it being only four miles from a Hottentot village; and the springs of fresh water will supply any number of cattle.

It is, however, to its being the depository of guano, in almost incredible quantities, that Ichaboe owes its importance; and this information is stated to have originated in the following passage in Morrell's "Narrative of a Voyage to the South and West Coast of Africa:"—"The surface of this island is covered with birds' manure to the depth of twenty-five feet." Upon this Lieutenant Petrie, R.N., who has just reprinted Morrell's "Narrative," remarks:—"Our author was quite aware of both the name and nature of guano; but, as it possessed less interest than other objects of traffic with which he was surrounded, he does not enlarge upon the discovery. In his first voyage, when at St. Lobos on the coast of Peru, the bird manure is again mentioned, under the Spanish name of guanar. It is, says he, probably, the richest manure in the world, and is in sufficient quantity to load thousands of ships."

Lieutenant Petrie, in his appendix to Morrell's "Narrative," says:—

"The trade in Guano, which has been lately opened to the coast of Africa, has not only raised high hopes as to its beneficial effects in improving agricu is in latitude 26 deg. 57 min. S., longitude 15 deg. 8 min. E. Ichaboe is but about one mile in circumference: on the east side ships may anchor in perfect safety,

the enormous accumulations of this matter on sea islands, in various localities, is nothing more than the droppings of the myriads of fowls which inhabit them for the purposes of rest and incubation."

"The first cargo of Peruvian Guano for the use of the British farmer, was imported in 1840, and since that time the importation of it has rapidly increased; but the trade in Guano, which has been opened last year to the south-west coast of Africa, bids fair to be augmented to a degree which quite baffles any calculation.

tion.

"Up to the 24th of May, in this year alone, twelve ships have already arrived in Liverpool, whose united cargoes amount to 6670 tons. A large number of ships are now loading, by last accounts, at Ichaboe, and many more are on their way with cargoes from that place, so that the market will, no doubt, be immediately supplied with abundance, at very moderate prices."

We have not room for Lieutenant Petrie's very interesting details of the "rookeries" of penguins, albatrosses, &c., which congregate on the shores; nor of the chemical history of the manure, or the testimonies of practical men as to its application.

of the chemical history of the manure, or the testimonies of practical men as to its application.

Meanwhile, we turn to the unfortunate state of things at Ichaboe, which has been, in great measure, brought about by the success which has already attended the voyages thither for guano. We learn from a letter, dated there July 6, 1844, that the whole island was in a state of mutiny, and that a vessel had been dispatched to the Cape for a ship of war, to save bloodshed and protect the immense property adout here—"between seventy and eighty vessels, the one getting athwart hawse of the other; and should anything serious occur, the loss of property would be tremendous." It is, however, calculated in this account that all the guano will be removed from the island in the course of twelve months.

The following extract from a letter, dated two days later (July 8), shows that affairs have not improved. The writer is Captain W. Broderick, Star-o'-the-West:—

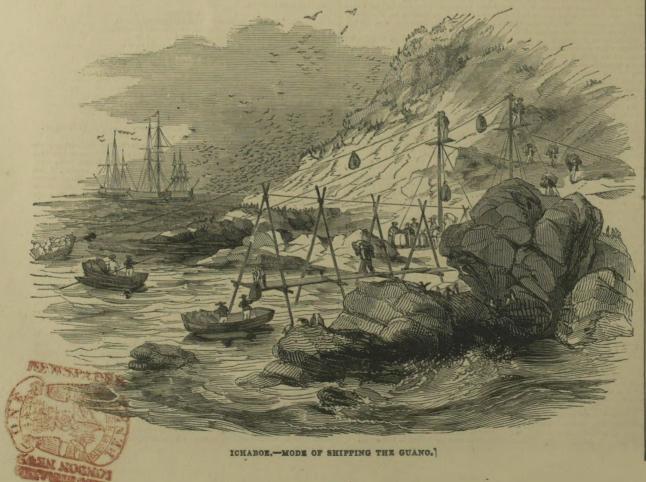
"We have had dreadful weather on the coast: two vessels have been wrecked.

affairs have not improved. The writer is Captain W. Broderick, Star-o'-the-West:—

"We have had dreadful weather on the coast; two vessels have been wrecked, and several more have lost their anchors, and were obliged to go to sea without them. They have been out now ten days, and we have no account of them, therefore I fear they are no more. I have been here now ten days, and we have had four funerals from accidents, such as boats capsizing, &c. There are at present upwards of 80 vessels and no less than 3000 men on this small island, a great many more common men than officers; a large number of the latter are firsh labourers, and the consequence is that a mutiny is a matter of daily occurrence. Last Wednesday all the masters had to form themselves into a body to take off the island two mon who had drawn their knives and threatened to stab the first captain that should come near them."

Nor are the perils of the guano trade confined to Ichaboe; for, in the Times of Thursday last, is a most interesting narrative received by that journal, from Captain Iremonger, (brig Africanus.) of the capture and destruction by the Moors of a portion of the crews of the ships Margaret and Courier, both belonging to the port of London, while in search of guano at the island of Arguin, on the coast of Africa. Mr. Iremonger states, that he received the account which he has forwarded, from Captain Northwood, of the Margaret, whom he had ransomed, with others of the captives, from the Moors.

The mode of shipping toals by staiths, common in the north of England.

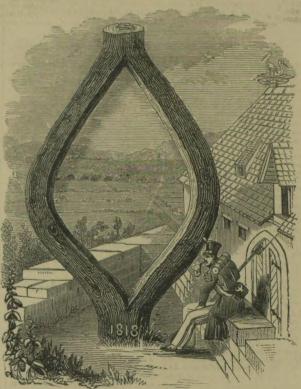


#### CURIOUS TREE AT BADEN-BADEN.

CURIOUS TREE AT BADEN-BADEN.

The annexed outline sketch may interest the arboriculturists and foresters of England. It represents two branches of an oak-tree, which, re-uniting above, again forms one single trunk, as undivided and complete as at the base. Nature, and not art, has produced this junction. The tree was, for the first time, observed in 1818, by wood-cutters in the Kaiserswald (now Mahlbergwald), Grand Duchy of Baden. Being considered a great curiosity, this portion of the tree was cut off and fixed in a part of the grounds surrounding Mahlberg Schloss, a late residence of the Grand Ducal family, and built on the foundations of a Roman fortress.

The circumference of the trunk, where it was cut, is at present, after having been barked and smoothed by the axe, four feet six inches; its beight above ground is eight feet nine inches, and the width of the space between the branches four feet nine inches.



CURIOUS OAK AT BADEN-BADEN.

Between the branches is seen the village of Orschweier; beyond are the vine-bearing hills of the Kaiserstahl; and more distant still, on the right, the mountains of the Vosges in France; the Rhine flowing between these two ranges.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

#### THE GATEWAY OF ETHELBERT'S CASTLE.

Near to the Reculvers, and within a stone throw of the sea, stands this venerable relic of the Saxon times. It is situated in a lonely valley; a clear limpid stream freshens the sward which thrive around this time-hallowed memento. A stately oak seems to vie with it in its antiquity: its bare and rugged arms, studded with a few withered leaves, speak of nature's slow decay—tell the observer that it is not yet gone. Some straggling cottages, pitched here and there in the sweet recess, can hardly yet boast the name of village. But we are forgetting the farm-house built upon the site of an ancient palace.

The present tenant cares not for old associations. Who is Ethelbert to him, or he to Ethelbert? He even hints at the destruction of the only remaining portion of these noble ruins, viz.!: the gateway, and he alleges, as an excuse for its demolition, "the obstruction to farm carts and cattle." The expense of pulling down and removing would cover eight or ten times that of erecting another gate elsewhere; and the work of a few hours will thus rescue a relic that ought to be the care of the nation.



ETHELBERT'S GATE, KENT.

Truly, something must be done to save it. A monument recalling scenes o some thousand years back—a memento of some ten or eleven centuries—ought not to be thus lost.

Linger here awhile, and in this green and pleasant valley let's conjure up, with the wand of fancy, the days of its glory—yea, restore it to its former grandeur. Let the ancient palace stand as in former times, its frowning turrets threatening the outward enemy; the fine old gateway, with its stout and stalwart walls. E'en let us restore animation to the mouldering remains of its kingly tenant: E'en let us restore animation to the mouldering remains of its kingly tenant; breathe life into his crumbling dust; let him behold his palace as it was—as it is; let him see the work of a few centuries. The yard where once his haughty warriors paraded, is now the abode of swine! Ethelbert would shudder at the sight, and reproach us for disturbing him.

10 the nation, or those who profess to represent it, we appeal: to them we appeal, trusting that these venerable remains will be rescued from destruction. Surely this is a case for the British Archæological Association, whose proceedings at Canterbury we reported in our last.

Louis Philippe.—We have just seen an excellent portrait of his Majesty the King of the French, drawn in pen and ink, by Mr. Minasi, even with more than his accustomed delicacy and finish. The likeness is admirable.

The Wharton Perrage.—The obstructions hitherto in the way of Colone Tynte's claim to the Wharton peerage, are understood to be so far removed, that it is expected he will be called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Wharton in a few months.

A Railwar on Fire.—The suspension bridge erected for the purpose of the Middlesbrough branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, where it crosses the Fees, a little above Stockton, having proved insufficient, a handsome one has recently been completed, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stephenson, consisting of long tudinal girders resting upon solid masonry. The centre arch, or water-way, is probably the widest span upon this construction extant. In forming the embankment at the east end of the new bridge, a large quantity of small coal, brought from 25 to 30 miles from the pits, has been made use of, and spontaneous combustion has taken place in this mass. The progress of the fire is not rapid; but such is the hold it has obtained that a complete deluge of water has proved useless. Measures are now taking to put in clay backs; that is, walls of wet clay, and this there is no doubt will prove effectual. In the meantime the passenger trains (10 each way), goods trains, and coale—say 3,000 tons (to which if we add coal waggons each way we shall nearly double the total)—run daily without any inconvenience or interruption.



The fourteenth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is now assembled in the ancient city of York, in which place, the public will remember, the first meeting of the Association was held. The locality is an admirable one for the purpose, being well suited in relation to the interests of many important counties, and admirably calculated to furnish abundant and instructive amusement to the visitors. Indeed, few spots equal t in antiquarian or geological interest. Our heading displays a general view of York, combined with one of the venerable City gates; the Minster; the Ruins of St. Mary's; the old walls; and other objects of interest. The president for this year is the Very Rev. George Peacock, Dean of Ely; and the vice-presidents, the Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Morpeth, Hon. J. S. Wortley, Sir David Brewster, Michael Faraday, and Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt. The reports on the Progress of Science, and of researches entrusted to members and committees of the Association, are understood to be of great interest and importance. With some of these we have been made acquainted; but as their details are mostly of a purely scientific character, we shall, in this notice, confine ourselves to a brief account of a paper which has already excited considerable attention among the mechanical illuminati of London. We allude to Mr. Perigal's plan of raising stones of enormous magnitude, for the construction of pyramids, temples, &c., supposed to be the one employed by the ancient Egyptians in the erection of their ponderous structures. The precise method used by the mighty builders of the Nilotic Valley has for centuries remained a vexed question.



their several positions by successive tiltings, in the manner shown in the subjoined engravings. The first "purchase" he concludes to have been ob-

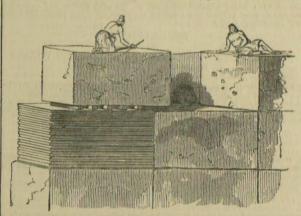


tained by removing the earth, beneath the stone to be raised, to the extent of one half, and then lowering the huge block into the space so formed,



by the weight of a labourer placed on its unsupported end. After each tilt, he imagines the height gained, to have been secured by the insertion of a board of ings of the Association.

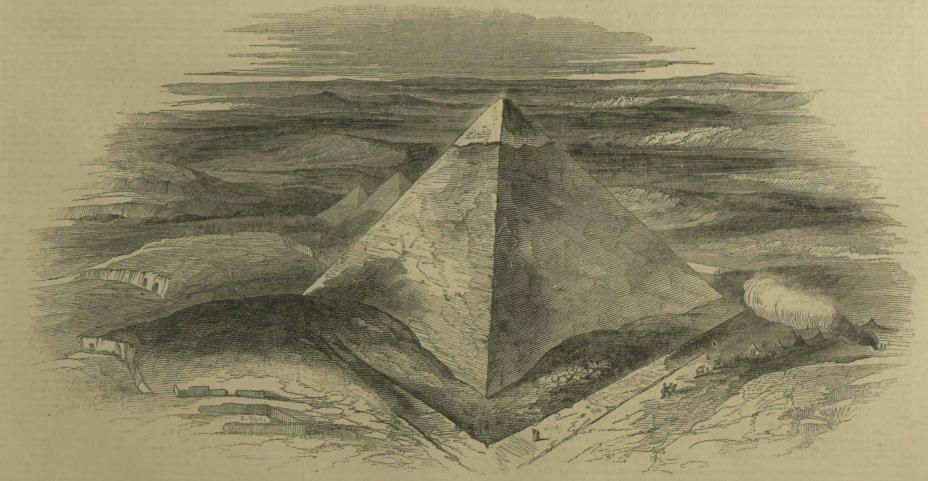
hard wood, or a slab of metal, of a size corresponding with that of the stone to be raised. When the stone had, in this way, attained the desired height, he considers it to have been forwarded to its destination on rollers. Our cuts make the successive stages of this proceeding clearly intelligible. In considering this proposition, it is not necessary we should believe Mr. Perigal's method to be the identical one used by the Egyptians; it is enough for us to acknowledge that by such, or similar means, the hitherto inexplicable labour—the "enormous cruel wonder" as it was once called—might have been accomplished. We are confirmed



BUILDING THE PYRAMIDS.

in this conclusion by the fact that a few years ago, Col. Dansey partially used a somewhat similar mode in raising a ship in dock; and also, that in 1834, the authorities of the British Museum successfully tried a modification of the same principle, in moving and placing the Egyptian antiquities in the Great Saloon. Our cut of the pyramids of Jizeh, and viewed from the summit of the one known as Cheops, places the notion of Mr. Perigal's discovery in a very striking point of view.

Next week we shall resume our illustrated chronicle of the important proceedings of the Association.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PYRAMIDS OF JIZEH.



WE have received a letter from Mr. Landells, the gentleman engaged by us to take sketches in the neighbourhood of Blair Athol, in which he informs us, that he has had the distinguished honour of submitting several of his sketches to the Queen, with which her Majesty expressed her gratification. Our daily contemporaries have alluded to the distinguished honour conferred on us through Mr. Landells, and the Standard, in its account of the sojourn of the Queen at Blair Athol, notices the reception of that gentleman, in the following terms:-

Mr. Landelle, a gentleman connected with the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, who is taking sketches of the scenery in the neighbourhood for that periodical, has had the honour of submitting some of them for her Majesty's inspection. The Queen expressed herself highly pleased with the spirit and accuracy of the sketches, and has commissioned Mr. Landells to paint for her two views, one of the Upper, and the other of the Lower Falls of Bruar.

The engravings given by us this week are from the sketches submitted by Mr. Landells to the Queen, and which elicited the Royal approval.

#### TO OUR READERS.

On Saturday the 5th of October, we shall publish a SUPPLEMENT containing the SECOND, and concluding PART of

THE CENSUS

# GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

GIVING AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE

# OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EACH SEX EMPLOYED IN THE SEVERAL TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND. respectively:—being unquestionably one of the most curious and important documents which has ever been presented to Parliament.—This SUPPLEMENT, will also contain the full details of the

#### POPULATION

EVERY COUNTY, BARONY, PARISH, TOWN, AND VILLAGE IN SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND;

a list of all places returning MEMBERS to PARLIAMENT, with the POPU-LATION of each, the number of MEMBERS returned, and the number of REGISTERED ELECTORS; with numerous other STATISTICAL TABLES;— forming a useful and valuable work for reference to the PUBLIC in GENERAL,— the whole carefully arranged and compiled expressly for the

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

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Strand;—where Copies of the First Part, containing the CENSUS of ENGLAND
and WALES, may still be had.

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- \*\*A Constant Reader.\*'—A fan produces coolness in a warm room, or in a theatre, even though the air which it agitates be very warm. To explain this, it must be considered that the air which surrounds us is generally cooler than the temperature of the body. If the air be still, the particles next the skin acquire the temperature of the skin itself, and form a sort of warm covering for it. The fan however, by the agitation which it produces, continually explet the air next the skin, and brings fresh and cooler air into its place; and each new particle of air, as it strikes the skin, takes heat from it and carries off that heat, thus producing refreshing coolness. Such is the philosophy of the fan.

  "S. E. E.," Leeds.—The Great Britain steam-ship will shortly be got out of dock.
- 44 A, and M.," Manchester.—The Christian names of the parties are Alfred
- and William.

  "L. M. N' Accountants are usually paid by the week.

  "M. S. M." is thanked; but, Dunluce Castle has been too often engraved.

  "H. J.," Chelsea.—It would be invidious to reply to our correspondent.

  "H. W.," Isingson, is thanked for the pen-and-ink sketch, which may be
- A. I. Z."—Moorhens and snipes are not declared game by the statute.

  A. I. Z."—Moorhens and snipes are not declared game by the statute.

  F. T. H.," Holsworthy.—The Print, price 1s., may be had, by order, of any

- "F. T. H.," Holsworthy.—The Front, price is, may be has, by bruer, by any news-agent.

  S. L. T.," Ilfracombe.—A crest engraved upon platerenders the owner liable to the tax on Armorial Bearings.

  H. M. M. H."—Address, "Royal Exchange,"

  N. Sevorg."—The harvest moon was in full on the 26th of August.

  H. S.," Cork.—The property must be sold by public auction.

  A. Rughem's suggestion shall not be lost sight of.

  W. D. L."—The payment of the postage will not be necessary.

  T. S.," Hunlingdon.—Leave to shoot over a farm must be given by the landlord.
- "T. S.," Huntingdon.—Leave to shoot over a furm must be given by the landlord.

  "A. Z."—The name of Mr. Salvin's horse is "The Cure," not "The Curé."

  "B. R.," West Bromwich, should send for the boots—and end the transaction.

  "C. C.," Christchwich.—We omitted to record the death of the Rev. H. F. Carey, the celebrated translator of Dante, Pindar, &c.

  "J. B.,"—The office of the London and York Railway is in Lothbury.

  "A Conservative Reader" will be entitled to the Large Print.

  "Perseverando," Stafford-street, will not subject himself to duty by using a matte value.

- motto only.

  "S. B." Salford.—The long letter on the comet is under consideration.

  The Sketch of the Occurrence at Calais will not suit.

  "L. R.," Castle Eden.—The present year is, of course, the 44th of the cen-
- ry. Sufferer" should mel! a piece of caoutchouc, and apply it to the tooth
- feeled
  H., 'West Derby, should, by no means, reply to advertisements, but
  posit the money in a savings' bank.
  F., 'Folkestone.—The "Journey-book of Berkshire," as well as the
  ctoriad History of England," is published by Messra. Knight and Co.
  nor" can only apply to a Judge, in his case, by affidavit, through a

- "Ignor" an only apply to a Judge, in his case, by affidavit, through a Solicitor.

  "A Subscriber."—The price of Sir H. Bishop's edition of "Beethoven's Mount of Olives" is 30s.

  "A Correspondend" will find "Anderson's Mercantile Letters" (Wilson, Royal Exchange,) to be a sound work.

  We can only express concern at not being able to avail ourselves of the obliging offer of the tale from St. John-street, Manchester.

  "R. Greenhill."—We believe the star seen by him, Sept. 13, to have been one of the bright freed stars, servounded by a prismatic hilo, resulting from the condensed vapours which abound during the autumnal months.

  "A Subscriber," Begbroke House, near Oxford—The address of Mr. Sholl, the inventor of the new Barrel Bechive, engraved in No. 121 of our journul, is No. 32, Lamb-street, Spitalfields.

  "A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The Orphan Working School, in the City-road, receives on election, or by payment of one hundred guiness, orphan and destitute children, between the ages of 7 and 11. They are educated (on the British system), clothed, and maintained, until they are 14 years of age, when they are apprenticed, or put out in respectable situations. A guinea annual subscription gives right to vote at each of the elections, which are in April and November.

  The Portrait of the Winner of the Great St. Leger is unavoidably deferred till our next.
- our next.

  Up to a late hour on Thursday night, we had not received any communication from our correspondent at Havre.

  Ineligible.—Sonnet, "The Home of Mourning;" "The Procession;" "The Queen at Dundee."
- Queen at (nunaec." irrata.—The names of the architects of the church near Oswestry, engraved in our last, are Penson, not Pearson. At page 192 col. 3, for "Conventional Buildings," read "Conventual Buildirgs."
- \*\* Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 29.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity, MONDAY, 30.—Whitfield died, 1770.
TUBBDAY, October 1.—Pheasant shooting begins.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Nottingham Goose Fair.
THUBBDAY, 3.—Robert Barclay died, 1690.
FRIDAY, 4.—Sir John Rennie died, 1821.
SATURDAY, 5.—Old Parr-Cied, 1635, aged 152.

# HIGH WAYER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October S.

Mon day.		Tuesday.		Wedn	esday.	Thursday.		Friday.		Naturday.		
h. m. 3 58	h. m. 4 14	h. m. 4 28	h. m. 4 44	h. m. 5 0	h. m. 5 18	M. h. m. 5 38	h. m. 5 56	h. m. 6 19	h. m. 6 42	h. m. 7 9	h. m. 7 44	

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

#### LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1844.

Soon after the passing of the Reform Bill, Sir Robert Peel made the memorable declaration that the "battle of the Constitution must be fought in the Registration Courts." It is true that the new system of registration gave rise to a vast deal of chicanery, and we believe that many an independent voter suffered himself to be disfranchised rather than submit to the trouble, vexation, and, we may almost say, the disgrace of defending his vote against unscrupulous advocates, whose purpose was rather to diminish the ranks of a particular party than to do away with error and injustice. But Sir Robert Peel was not answerable for these dishonest attempts to serve party interests, at the expense of good feeling and propriety. We believe that the right hon. gentleman is totally incapable of attempting to increase the number of the Conservatives by trickery or evasion. The Reform Bill made an immense advance towards democracy, and totally changed the position of the electoral body. Its avowed object was to give the people a greater share in the representation; and we admit that it was wise and proper to extend their privileges as far as possible, without rushing recklessly upon innovation. Sir Robert was therefore right in endeavouring to provide a system which should protect the honest elector, and defeat the attempts of those who sought rather their own aggrandisement, and the ascendancy of a particular party, than the good of their country.

We admit at once that the first working of the Registration Bill did not afford a good specimen of legislation. The Registration Courts were rather arenas for evasion and legal technicality, than the spots where "the battle of the Constitution" could be fairly fought or gained. We are happy to find, however, that the amendments which have been made from time to time have been productive of a state of things much more satisfactory The Registrations which are now proceeding have not presented any of the anomalies noticed in former years. There have been few, if any, records of a decision by one barrister totally at variance with the judgment of another, and instead of day after day wasted in frivolous objection, or abusive controversy, the business is rapidly disposed of, just claims are allowed and, on the other hand, when the right to vote cannot be established beyond reasonable dispute, it is set aside at once, and upon just and fair grounds. This is as it should be. The elective franchise is one of the most valuable privileges which an Englishman can enjoy; and it is the interest of honest men, let them belong to what party they may, to take care that it is not exercised dishonestly or fraudulently. The man who can show that he is fairly entitled to a vote, should be encouraged and assisted in his endeavours to make good his claim; but we hope, for the honour both of Conservatives and Whigs, that the disgraceful struggles which have been made to harass and cheat men of their elective franchise, will never be renewed.

WE are glad to find that we were not deceived in supposing that Mr. O'Connell, when the surprise and exultation consequent upon a supposed triumph should have passed away, would become more reasonable, and would lower his tone of exultation into one more consistent with the real position in which he stands. It is not our intention to enter into the vexed and irritating question of the legality or illegality of the conviction. Suffice it to say, that even Mr. O'Connell himself begins to doubt whether he has been liberated entirely upon the merits of the case. According to our accounts from Ireland, all his dire projects of vengeance and retaliation are abandoned for the present. In his last speech he dwelt only upon two of his propositions—the renewal of the Cloutarf meeting and the Peace Preservative Society. Even these two seem likely to fall to the ground. Indeed, the first is disposed of, for the committee report against the meeting, and the learned gentleman entirely concurs in the propriety of not attempting such a perilous step as a monster assemblage, in defiance of the Government, and despite of the eventful consequences of the first effort of that kind. As to the other great step for the regeneration of Ireland—the Peace Preservative Society every one may understand what is meant by the request made by the committee for more time to consider of the matter. We feel confident that no long time will elapse before a communication will be made, to the effect that it will be as well, if not better, to let the Repeal Association continue the "even tenor of its w without the assistance of the controlling power of the £100 subscribers.

With respect to the "Banquet to the Martyrs," as the fete celebrated last week is termed by the Irish papers, our readers will gather from our account of it that it was not such a formidable lemonstration as some of the most sanguine of the agitators might have expected. It is true it was a monster assembly, consisting of some seven or eight hundred guests; but there was no great display of enthusiasm. Mr. O'Connell's speech was an admitted failure, and if the truth must be told, there was "metal more attractive" in the oration of a subordinate agitator, Mr. Maguire If the latter gentleman was a little inclined to violence, and seemed disposed to wage war by wholesale upon the whole of this "woful wicked world," yet his outpourings of wrath were so tempered by dry and cutting humour, that it was evident he did not desire to be quite so severe upon the Saxons in general, or upon Mr. Attorney-General Smith in particular, as the literal meaning of his words would have imported. Upon the whole, looking to the last proceedings at the Repeal Association, in conjunction with the tone of the speakers at the Monster Banquet, we do not think there is anything to justify Banquet, we do not think there is anything to justify the sombre anticipations of those who affect to see tokens of increasing dissatisfaction in Ireland, and augmented difficulty for

the Ministry. Doubtless, there are abundant elements of discord, and ample scope for the Government to exercise their powers of Statesmanship when they come to consider their Irish policy, but yet we fully believe, that if a firm but conciliatory policy be adopted, as we have no doubt it will be, the career of agitation may yet be stopped. Already, the agitators are relaxing, Mr. Smith O'Brien has left Dublin, and Mr. O'Connell will ere long be wandering over his native mountains, in company with his

#### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The preparations for the reception of the King of the French, at the Caule, are proceeding with the sreatest rapidity under the superintendence of Mr. Saunders, the Inspector of Palaees. Independently of the suite of rooms (consisting of the King's and Queen's closets, the King's drawing-room, the ante-throne-room, and the council chamber, forming a portion of the state apartments), which will be devoted exclusively to the use of his Majesty, the whole of the state-rooms will be in requisition during the sojourn of her Majesty's royal and illustrious guest at the Casils. The orders at present are, that all the arrangements connected with the apartments to be occupied by his Majes, which be completed by Saturday, the 5th proximo, but the King is not expect to arrive until the Monday following. The private apartments will be ready for the reception of the Court on Wednesday next, on which day, it is stated, her Majesty and the Prince Cousort, with the Princess Royal, may return to the Castle. It is not expected, however, as the Queeu will not leave Blair Athol until the morning of Tuesday, that it will be possible for the Court to reach Windsor until the following Thursday. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, are expected to leave the Pavilion, at Brighton, for the Castle, on Tuesday next. There is now not the least doub: of her Majesty, accompanied by his Hoyal Highness Prince Albert, and a portion of the Infant Royal Family, paying a visit to the Isle of Wight during the autumn. Osborne House, small, confined, and inconvenient as it is, and in every respect unbefitting the residence of the Sovereign, is now in course of preparation for the Irachit Royal Family, paying a visit to the Isle of Wight during the autumn. Osborne House, small, confined, and inconvenient as it is, and in every respect unbefitting the residence of the Sovereign, is now in course of preparation for the Irachit Royal Family, paying a visit

her Majesty's steam-vessels, has proceeded to Brighton, to be placed under the orders of the Lord Chamberlain, to take furniture, &c., from the Royal Pavilion to the Isle of Wight.

The Royal Childen.—We are happy to announce that the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, continue at the Pavilion, Brighton, in excellent health, The Royal Infants are taken carriage airings daily on the cliffs, and the elder ones occasionally take pedestrian exercise on the Chair Pier, attended by Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The time fixed for their departure for Windsor is next Tuesday.

The King of the Belgians.—The Brussels Gazette states that King Leopold has been slightly hurtin the leg while following the chase at Ardennes.

The Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—Her Majesty the residence of the Queen Dowager.—His Royal Highness the Duches of Cambridge arrived in Glasgow last Saturday, accompanied by the Marquis of Douglas, the Earl of Dumoore, the Hon. C. A. Murray, &c.

The Duke of Wellington is expected to leave Walmer Castle early in the week after next for Apsley House, en route to participate in the approaching splendid feativities at Windsor Castle, in honour of the visit of his Majesty the King of the French. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro have arrived at the Castle, from a tour of six weeks in Germany, and shortly come to town to attend the nuptials of her ladyship's cousin, Miss Hope Vere, with Lord Loftus, eldest son of the Marquis of Ely, which are fixed to take place the week after next.

The Order or The Gazter will be held at Windsor Castle, on Friday, the 11th of October, for the election of two knights. The King of the French, it is expected, will, as a European Sovereign, be elected an honorary Knight of the Order during his sojourn in this country.

Earl de Grey is spoken of as one of the probable new Knights of the Garter.

The Dalmerston arrived at Frankfort on the 17th inst.

The Earl AN

o'clock train of the London and Birmingham Railway, and is now at Netherb y Hall.

The Marquis of Donegal.—We regret to state that the Marquis of Donegal is at present labouring under very serious indisposition at Belfast, and that the most melancho y fears are entertained as to the result.

A matrimonial alliance is said to be arranged between an accomplished young peeress in he rown right, who attained her majority last year, and a reverend gentleman collaterally related to a noble earl possessing large estates in the west of England.

The Duke of Palmella has arrived in London from Lisbon.

DEATH OF LADY HUNDER.—Accounts have been received of the death of the above lady. Her ladyship was daughter and heiress of Mr. James Dickson, of Auton's Hill, Berwickshire, and married, in 1797, General Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.H. The deceased lady was in her 70th year.

DEATH OF LADY ELLEN FANE—We regret to say that this lady died on Monday last. The deceased lady was third daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield, by his first marriage with Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis Edwards, Her ladyship was married 3rd Nov., 1829, to Mr. John William Fane, eldest son of Mr. John Fane, of Wormsley, Oxon, and nephew of the eighth Earl of Westmorland.

MRTROPOLITAIN NEWS.

# METROPOLITAN NEWS ..

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—This structure is so far advanced that the committee of Lloyd's have announced to the subscribers that the subscription-room will be prepared for the transaction of business in a short time. The centre area of the Exchange is nearly all laid down with the tesellated pavement. The building is entirely cleaned externally, and workmen are employed in placing the flag stones, many of which are from eight to ten feet square. Iron gas pillars are erected at short distances from each other, on every side of the edifice, and the gas pipes are almost all fixed. The bells, fifteen in number, and weighing above 100 tons, have been in the tower some days. They are so arranged that they can be played in three different keys. The key in which they are set is "E" flat; by the introduction of "A" natural they can be played in "B" flat, and by "D" flat being introduced, they can be played in the key of "A" flat. The tunes to be played besides "God save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia," have not yet been finally determined. It is intended, if possible, to have a tune played which was a favourite with Sir Thomas Gresham, and composed by Morley, one of his most intimate friends. The entire machinery of the clock is considered the finest specimen of mechanism of the sort extant. It cost #2000 for the manufacturing of the tools alone, but which it is stated will be available for any similar work.

BILLINGSCATE WARD.—Mr. Thomas Sidney, of Ludgate hill, was on Thursday elected Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, in the room of Anthony Brown, Esq., who resigned on his election as City Chamberlain. Mr. Sidney's proposer was Mr. Peek, and his seconder Mr. Bower. There being no other candidate, Mr. Sidney was elected as a matter of course.

Election of An Alderman of the ward of Portsoken, in the room of Mr. Thomas Johnson, resigned, took place on Wednesday. The candidates are Francis Graham Moon. Esq., one of the present Sheriffs and David Salomons, Esq., who lately filled the office of Sheriff of London. Mr. Scales has

Francis Graham Moon, Esq., one of the present Sheriffs, and David Salomons, Esq., who lately filled the office of Sheriff of London. Mr. Scales has resigned. Mr. Wood proposed Mr. Moon, and Mr. Phillips seconded the nomination. Mr. Hall proposed Mr. Salomons. Mr. Scales, jun., seconded the nomination. Mr. Hall proposed Mr. Salomons. Mr. Scales, jun., seconded the nomination. The Lord Mayor inquired if there was any other candidate to propose, and no answer being given, Mr. Sheriff Moon said, he came amongst them as an independent man—he was called a Tory, but he did not consider the office of alderman a political one. He was a preserver of every thing that was good, and a reformer of everything bad. (Cheers.) He was well known in the ward from his boyhood. Whatever might he the result of the election, he should feel the same respect for the high character of Mr. Salomons as he had slways entertained. If returned, he should endeavour to do his duty homeally, independently, and impartially. Mr. Salomons said he was a magistrate for the counties of Krnt and Sussex, and therefore acquainted with the magisterial duties. He owed his appointment to the pelitical party to which he adhered, viz., the Whigs. (Hear, hear, hear.) He thought at the present day it was too much to say that a person of the Jewish perausaion was unfit to administer justice. He thought his public character qualified him to hold any office in the power of his fellow-citizens to give him. (Hear, hear.) He was an Englishman born, and had as great a regard for the welfare and honour of the country as any one he was addressing; and he truste ino technical point of form would prevent him from taking an office of honour if he should be elected. (Loud cheers.) He was perfectly willing to sign a declaration consistent with his conceience, and no other declaration ought to be required of him.—The Lord Mayor took a show of hands, when a considerable majority were held up for Mr. Salomons, His lordship declaract the election, on a show of hands, to be in fa

ALBERT PARK.—The Earl of Lincoln has directed Mr. Page and Mr. Thomas Cubitt to survey and lay out Battersea-fields for a park, to be called Albert Park. They have received instructions to plan an ornamental piece of water for a bathing place, to be screeped with plantation. There will be a carriage drive from Battersea-bridge to Nine Elms, in front of the river. Chelsea College, from this park, will appear to great advantage.

park, will appear to great advantage.

The Proposed Hospital in Blackfriars.—On Monday a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; St. Anne's, and St. Andrew's, Blackfriars; and Bridewell precincts, was held at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge street, for the purpose of taking measures to prevent the contemplated establishment of an infirmary for the cure of cutaneous diseases, at the house, 25, Bridge street, Blackfriars, formerly occupied by Mr. Barber, the solicitor. Mr. W. F. Delane took the chair, and in the course of his address stated that in the house at which it was intended to have the infirmary the mean of accommodation were extremely small. It had been calculated by the projectors of the institution that they would have 500 patients a week, all of whom would have to be in attendance nearly every morning. As it was impossible that all could be accommodated at once, a large majority of them would have to wander about the adjacent streets, or to take refuge under the portices of the neighbouring bouses. Resolutions affirmatory of the danger to the interests and health of the parishioners to be apprehended from the infirmary were agreed to, and a committee was appointed to carry out the object for which the meeting was convened.

and a committee was appointed to carry out the object for which the meeting was convened.

The Paoposed Improvements in Westminster.—Considerable improvements have been under the consideration of Government, to be effected in the neighbourhood of Westminster. The houses of a notorious character are to be taken down, and a most excellent improvement, not only morally but sanatorily, will be effected. It was in Orchard-street that Oliver Cromwell had one of his palaces; but in those days Palmer's village was close beside it, and was the seat of gentlemen's country houses. In James-street, where Lady Dacre's almshouses now stand, Lady Dacre had her residence, and this by her will has been devoted to the erection, many years since, of one of the first institutions in England, being nearly equal to that of Christ's Hospital in the city of London. Peter-street derives its name from having been built on the grounds upon which formerly stood a splendid mansion belonging to an ancestor of the present Lord Petre. Lady Dacre left to the City an estate of between two and three acres of ground, and that called Palmer's village, which has been occupied in small tenements for a number of years. The whole of this space is to form a part of the new street from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace.

occupied in small tenements for a number of years. The whole of this space is to form a part of the new street from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace.

London Missionary Society.—On Wednesday a meeting of the friends of this society was held at Exeter Hall, to celebrate the 50th year of the society's existence. The platform was filled with dissenting ministers from all parts of the country, and some clergymen. In the body of the hall there were upwards of 4000 persons. Sir Culing Eardley Smith, Bart, took the chair, and was supported by Mr. Pritchard, late consul at Tahiti, the Rev. E. Bickersteth, M.A., rector of Waiton; Dr. Vaughan, president of the Lancashire Independent College; Dr. Jenkyn, principal of Coward College, London; Dr. Collison, Dr. Leifehild, Messrs. Sherman, James, Callow, Jay, Blackburn, Parsons, Harris, &c. A resolution, expressive of gratitude to Providence for the favour bestowed on the society during the last fifty years, was moved by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, M.A., rector of Waiton; seconded by Dr. Bunting, president of the Wesleyan Conference, and carried unanimously. Dr. Leifchild moved the second resolution, deploring the persections of the Christians in the islands of Madagascar and Tahiti, and expressing towards them cordial sympathy and prayerful solicitude; also condemning the conduct of France towards the Queen of Tahiti. Fifty years ago this society had only three missionaries, now it had 700; then there was one station, now here were 85, with various preaching places around them. Since its formation a million and a half sterling had been expended, chiefly the contributions of British Christians. The resolution, having been seconded by Dr. Hamilton, was carried. A subscription on behalf of the society was commenced, and 4000 were samounced.

British Porcelain.—Mr. Smith, of Conduit-street, has just completed fo a Russian nobleman, a superb Dinner and Dessert Service of Porcelain, manufactured at his Works in Staffordshire. The service extends to 300 pieces, and the pattern c

# IRRI AND.

# THE CONGRATULATORY DINNER TO O'CONNELL.

THE CONGRATULATORY DINNER TO O'CONNELL.

The dinner to congratulate O'Connell and his fellow-traversers took place on Thursday week (a report of which appeared in a late edition of last week), at the Music Hall, Dublin. Nothing of a very remarkable character occurred. Between 700 and 800 persons were present. Mr. O'Connell sat on the right of the chairman, W. S. O'Brien, M.P., and to his right sat the Bishop of Ardagh, Right Rev. Dr. Higgins. On the left of the chair sat the Bishop of Ardagh, Right Rev. Dr. Higgins. On the left of the chair sat the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, next him Lord Ffrench and the Bishop of Meath, Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell. After the health of the Queen, which was given with all the honours, the chairman proposed the "Health of O'Connell and the Repeal of the Union." The toast excited great enthusiasm. Mr. O'Connell, in his speech of acknowledgment for he toast, urged every one to renewed exertion for Repeal, and spoke in a triumphant tone of the prospects of the Repealers. He said there should be no rest from agitation, till Ireland was righted. Mr. John O'Connell, Dr. Gray, Mr. Steele, and other traversers, responded to the compliments paid to them as fellow-prisoners of O'Connell; the Rev. Dr. Cantwell, prelate; Mr. O'Hea; Dr. Macnally, the Catholic Bishop of Clogher; the celebrated priest, the Rev. Thomas Maguire; Mr. Gratan, M.P., the Lord Mayor, Caleb Powell, Esq., Mr., Mr., Staunton, and Lord Ffrench, subsequently addressed the assembly, which broke up about 12 O'clock. Among the toasts were "The Healths of Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell."
"The Catholic Hierarchy, and Clergy of Ireland," and the "Protestant Patriots of Ireland."

Mr. O'Connell's speech was infinitely inferior in importance, or at least in

"The Catholic Hierarchy, and Clergy of Ireland," and the "Protestant Patriots of Ireland."

Mr. O'Connell's speech was infinitely inferior in importance, or at least in humour, to that of the Rev. T. Maguire, the parish priest of Ballinamore. The rev. gentleman discoursed in such an epigrammatical and caustic vein, that we cannot resist the temptation of making a few extracts from his speech. So far as the art of dealing out denunciations against opponents is concerned, we think Mr. Maguire is scarcely inferior to his great prototype. The rev. gentleman said, "the Queen can do no wrong, according to the principles of the British constitution; but I know well what wrong a daring, stiff-necked, base, and truculent Ministry, backed by an infamous Tory majority, can do. (Cheers.) We are told by the highest authority that can be quoted—an inspired authority—that no man that ever lived could tame the tongue: there is not a word about women in the text. (Laughter.) The sacred writer positively tells you, that though you may tame the lion and the tiger—and Pliny himself declares that even the adder has been tamed—but yet we are told by the holy and inspired writer, that there never yet was a man who was able to tame his tongue. We all know that there is not a superior to the finite stirled to the superior of which we had in his asping that the Papists of Ireland had arrived at the maximum of concession. (Hear, hear, and groans.) We all know that Lord Stanley (groans) could not sometimes tame his tongue, particularly when O'Connell was concerned, and when he had a tyrant majority at his back to cheer him and halloo him on. But O'Connell, with a good cause, and superior temper, had often brought the little eloquent, but, at the same time, gabbling and intemperate Stanley, to his senses. (Hear, and cheers.) Gentlemen, I believe you will all admit that Lord Lynchurat could not hold his tongue e the same has now to et practerea nithit, will ever be able to hold his tongue? (Hear, hear, and groans.) I recollect in my boyish tongue? (Hear, hear, and groans.) I recollect in my boyish classics a sentence which struck me very forcibly as describing a man who had lost all that he had possessed in the world. It was vox hominum sonat. The voice is all that remains of the man—all that remains of the once eminent Henry Brougham is the poor empty Yox. The pretty-faced, beautiful-visaged Lord Brougham, has now become, not the glory, but the shame, of the country and of the Legislature; but paulò majora canemus. I suppose you now think that I am coming down to Mr. T. B. C. Smith. (Groans and laughter.) Facilis descensus Averns; and though I expose myself to the danger of being frightened by him, I will not hesistate from mentioning the General Attorney who is so by patent, and who has more Christian names than Christian virtues. (Cries of Hear, hear, and loud laughter.) John Bull has been lately wrestling with France, but we keep pulling, and dragging, and nipping him, until he was at last brought upon his knees, when he cried out Peccavi, for fear of Ireland. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Therefore I say, as John Bull east shree times as much as he ought, he requires five times more sleep than we are disposed to give him. But, let him give us the large dose of justice that we demand, and we will allow him to rest in peace, and it can then be said of him that justifia et pax osculate sunt, "justice and peace have embraced each other." And remember, gentlemen, that although we deny England peace, we refuse her war? Believe me it is not from fear. (Cheers.) You will recollect—at all events the Liberator will recollect—that at Castlebar I offered to meet any force they could bring into Ireland, on three months' notice. It was not then convenient for them to prosecute me, because I would be my own counsel, and would have spoken some wholesome truths, which they might not like to hear—truths which, though they might be unwise for me to speak, might be good for my country. (Cheers.) The reason why we are quiet is this—we are united and schooled by O'

bathershin (laughter); if he do, I remind him of the motto—'Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shals return.' I would change the word 'dust' for 'dirt.' (Roars of laughter.) Peel himself is not inclined to be brought to such a state; but his party will make him wallow in the mire." (Hear.)

dirt.' (Roars of laughter.) Peel himself is not inclined to be brought to such a state; but his party will make him wallow in the mire." (Hear.)

Here is the conclusion of Mr. Maguire's speech:—

"I tell you that the waters of Ireland are naturally good of themselves, but that, through social disorders, through religious bigotry, and through unfortunate sectarianism, those waters have been embittered. (Hear, hear.) The mante of Elijah fell on Elias, the mantle of Moses has fallen on O'Connell. (Cheers.) He is destined to deliver the children of the promise, long as they are labouring under the proud court of Pharaoh. (Renewed cheers.) I will tell you what—he, by a powerful and uninterrupted agitation, has given the waters a healthy taste. He has purified them by agitation, and by a certain Attic salt, known well to England. By this salt he has purified them in such a manner as that the Orangemen are beginning to come to them. (Hear.) They are no longer the putrid, muddy, and semi-asphaltic waters they once were; but they are becoming pure and healthy. O'Connell has invented a moral acrew. (Hear, hear.) Talk to me, sir, of the great original Archimedean screw! But O'Connell has invented one stronger than all the others; for, by means of his moral screw, he save to the navy of England, 'Go,' and it goeth; and to the army of England, 'Come,' and it cometh. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) O'Connell says to the Rhadamanthus—'You want to preserve a kind of amphibious or oubious connexion in the territories of Queen Pomare; I say, come down here, get invented at Waterford, a spectacle to men and angels'—then O'Connell begins to work his moral screw again, and says to the rest of the navy of England—'Ah, you want to be before Mogadore; be off instantly, and into the harbour of Cove.' (Hear, and laughter. Thus he commands the navy and army of England, and thus he speaks to every Power in Europe, by means of his moral screw. I have been through every part and parish of the country; and I say there are seven millions Repealers,

Liberator—to take his advice—not to go an inch to the right or to the left without that advice, and Repeal is certain."

The Repeal Association.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday was again much crowded, but the proceedings possessed very little interest. In the absence of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, the chair was taken by Mr. F. Cumming. Some small sums were received towards the "Independent Fund," and after an address from Mr. Kelly and Mr. H. Grattan, Mr. O'Connell made another speech, which, however, deserves but little attention. The tone of it completely confirms the view we took last week of the conciliatory disposition of Mr. O'Connell, in spite of his denunciations after his release. It is only necessary to advert to two points, the Clontarf meeting, and the decision of the committee in regard to the Preservative Society. The first of these proposals is negatived, and the second is in abeyance. Mr. O'Connell observed that, on the last day of meeting, it was referred to a committee to report whether it would be proper to hold the Clontarf meeting. There was an object in holding it, as it was a constitutional privilege; for they alleged that they were entitled to meet, and that the number did not make a difference, provided they came unarmed, and assembled with peaceable intentions. But they had vindicated that privilege, and it was not now necessary to hold it. And he, for one, considered that if that principle had not been vindicated he would be for holding it at all hazards. The committee had ordered him to report that it was their unanimous opinion "that the Clontarf meeting should not be held." His next topic was with reference to "the Preservative Society, and that they should avoid the least approach to any violation of the law. Further time should be given to consider the nature of the Preservative Society, and that they should avoid he least approach to any violation of the law. Further time was necessary, because the step to be taken must be considered and entered upon more deliberac

RECORDERSHIP OF CORK.—Mr. Forsayeth has received his appointment to the recordership of Cork.

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IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—On Wednesday, J. E. Hyndman, one of the City coroners, held an inquest in the Four Courts Marshalsea, on the body of Mr. James Morris Drought, who died in that prison on the preceding day, after an incarceration of upwards of eighteen months, for a debt of £5: It appeared by the evidence, that some time after his imprisonment he took to his bed, from which he has never since risen; he was of a highly respectable family, and upwards of seventy years old. This is the fourth life that has fallen a sacrifice in the same prison within a short period. It may not be out of place here to inquire when the unfortunate imprisoned debtors of Ireland may hope for relief, by the extension of the Insolvent Debtors Act (passed last session for the relief of English debtors) to this country? England and Scotland enjoy the advantage of this measure, but not Ireland! Is this justice? If the act were extended to Ireland, hundreds of persons now suffering incarceration would be liberated, and enabled to apply their exertions for the benefit of their now starving families, besides the immense saving of expense in supporting debtors' prisons in the country. If the measure were now in force, there would not be a dezen persons remaining in the above prison whose debts exceed £20, and, consequently, it would not be necessary to maintain that establishment at its present enormous expense.—Dublin Freeman.

THE ALLEGED PLATE ROBBERY BY AN OFFICER.—A letter has been written by Lieutenant-Colonel Burton to tender his immediate resignation, a demand with which he states that, since his liberation on bail, he has been called upon by Lieutenant-Colonel Burton to tender his immediate resignation, a demand with which he refused to comply, as he felt confident that he should, at his approaching trial, which was to take place in Dublin, be enabled to prove satisfactorily his complete and entire innocence of the foul crime laid to hi

# POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening. THE LATEST NEWS RESPECTING HER MAJESTY.

BLAIR ATHOL. Wednesday,

The Queen took her usual walk this morning in the grounds of the castle, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal on her Highland pony. Her Msjesty, it is said, spends at least ten hours every day in the open air, and the pure and bracing air of the Highlands has had the most beneficial effect pon

A large supply of silk, woollen, and velvet tartans, of the finest texture and most novel patterns, has been sent up within the last two days for her Majesty's

most novel patterns, has been sent up within the last two days for her Majesty's inspection.

Another excursion to Glen Tilt is projected for this afternoon.

The Queen and her illustrious consort, accompanied by the ladies of her suite, Lord Glenlyon, Lord C. Wellesley, &c., went yesterday down Glen Tilt to the Forest Lodge, his Royal Highness Prince Albert driving the pony phaeton. There being no post from London yesterday, the Queen set out at the unusually early hour of two o'clock, and the royal party reached the Lodge at half-past three, where the Queen and her suite partook of luncheon, which had been sent on in the morning by Lord Glenlyon. The foresters had been sent out at an early hour to drive in the deer, but the wind being unfavourable they were extremely shy, and after some hours spent in endeavouring to come within shot, during which her Majesty rode with Prince Albert some distance on her Highland pony, the sportsmen were obliged to return to the lodge, the entire sport of the day being a hind shot by Lord Glenlyon. The Queen returned to Blair Castle at seven o'clock.

day being a hind shot by Lord Glenlyon. The Queen returned to Dian Casta at seven o'clock.

The Earl of Aberdeen left the castle this morning for Laggan, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, to whom the noble earl is about to pay a short visit. He will return to Blair Castle to-morrow night.

It is said that one of the huntsmen in charge of the otter hounds has been dispatched to Haddo House to procure some otters, there being none in the neighbourhood of Blair, and the Prince having expressed a wish to witness the exciting sport of an otter hunt before leaving the Highlands.

It is now stated that the Queen will leave Blair Castle on Tuesday next, at half-past eight or nine o'clock, so as to arrive at Dundee between two and three in the afternoon, which will be within two hours of high water. Preparations were being made for a luncheon on a right royal scale for the Queen and her suite at Dundee, but I hear her Majesty will not alight, but go at once on board the royal yacht, which will proceed immediately down the Frith of Tay with the other steamers of the royal squadron.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—RETURN OF MR. ALDERMAN
GIBBS.

A Common Hall was held to-day, at Guildhall, for the purpose of nominating
two duly qualified Alderman, not having already passed the chair, for the office
of Lord Mayor of London for the year enauing. The two Alderman who stood
next in rotation were Alderman Thomas Wood and Alderman Gibbs. More than
ordinary interest was excited about this election, it being supposed that an effort
would be made by the Livery to keep both of the candidates from the civic chair.
At 11 o'clock the Lord Mayor and authorities arrived at the Guildhall in state,
and the Sherin's Elect, Alderman Hunter and Alderman Sidney, were sworn into
office. The civic authorities then proceeded in state to the Church of St. Lawrence Jewy, to attend divine service, as is usual on this occasion.

At half-past one the procession returned from the church, and the Lord Mayor,
Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder took their assigned places on the hustings.

Proclamation having been made,

The Common Sergeant read the names of the Alder on not having passed the chair, and they were afterwards put up. That of Alderman Thomas Wood was received with loud cheers and hisses—the cheers certainly greatly predominating. That of Alderman Gibbs was hailed with the loudest yells, mixed, however, with some cheering. That of Alderman John Johnson was honoured with unmixed and loud applause. That of Alderman Sir George Carroll was very well received. The other names were all received with favour, but there were no stronger expressions of applause.

The Common Sergeant then declared that the Sheriffs were of opinion that the choice of the Livery had fallen on Thomas Wood, Esq. (loud cheers), and Michael Gibbs, Esq. (cheers and hisses.)

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen then retired from the Common Hall to their own Court to select one of the two nominees of the Livery as the Lord Mayor elect.

On the return of the Aldermen it was announced that their choice had fallen upon Alderman Gibbs, who was then officially declared Lord Mayor elect. Alderman Gibbs attempted to return thanks, but not one word that fell from him was heard. Alderman T. Wood addressed the Livery, and was heard with attention, and frequently cheered. Thanks were then voted to the Sheriffs, and the Hall was dissolved.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—Louis Philippe was to leave Paris on Wednesday evening for the Chateau d'Eu, preparatory to his departure for England. He was to be accompanied to Eu by M. Guizot and Admiral Mackau, who will also attend his Majesty to Windsor.

The QUEEN DOWAGER.—We hear that the visit of her Majesty the Queen Dowager to Earl and Counters Brownlow, at Belton House, near Grantham, has been postponed from the 2nd until the 10th of October, in consequence, it is understood, of her Majesty being invited to meet his Majesty the King of the French at Windsor Castle.

THE QUEEN DOWAGEE.—We hear that the viait of her Majesty the Queen Dowager to Earl and Counters Browdlow, at Belton House, near Grantham, has been poatponed from the 2nd until the 10th of October, in consequence, it is understood of her Majesty being invited to meet his Majesty the King of the Fronch at Windsor Castle.

BARGUET TO SIR ROBERT AND LADY SALE IN LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday woming a splendid banquet was given to Sir R. and Lady Sale at the Town Land and the Proposition of the Proposition of the Proposition of the Sale, who he said had filled Europe with his few health of General Sir Robert Sale, who he said had filled Europe with his few health of General Sir Robert Sale, who he said had filled Europe with his few health of General Sir Robert Sale, who he said happrobation. He siluded to the moraculation the British flag to the would cot of his heroic wife, a captive to a barbarism. He concluded by proposing duct of his heroic wife, a captive to a barbarism. He conclude by proposing with the heroic wife, a captive to a barbarism. He concluded by proposing the health of his hus usually blust and effective way; and after many remarks illustrative of the the gratitude he felt for his kind reception, concluded by proposing the health of his hus worshipful the Mayor. The health of the Bishop of the diocese followed, and was responded to by Dr. Tattershall. The company broke up, evidently highly gratified with the delightid entertainment of the proposing of the diocese followed, and was responded to by Dr. Tattershall. The company broke up, evidently highly gratified with the delightid entertainment of the proposing of the proposing the work of the proposing the provided, and the cordiality and kind feeling that prevailed.

RCHMOOD HARCER, Thurday.—The Easyly Stakes of 28 sovs. sech, were won by Six, J. Gerard's Pluto, beating the Cure, and two others. The Two Years's State of the proposing the propo

Alfred Edwards. The inquiry lasted upwards of eleven hours.

The Recent Case of Poisoning at Bethnal Green.—Yesterday, Mr. Baker concluded the inquiry touching the death of Jane Gregory, aged 27, whose death it was alleged had been occasioned by the administration of some poison by a young man, named Alfred Edwards, now in custody on the charge. The evidence of the medical gentleman went to show that poison had been administered. On the part of the accused, it was shown by the evidence of the witnesses that they had drank a portion of brandy bitters, similar to that which had been given to deceased without its having any injurious effects, but one of them admitted that he and another had been very ill subsequently, but attributed it to having drank an immoderate quantity. The jury, after a consultation of nearly three hours' duration, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Alfred Edwards. The inquiry lasted upwards of eleven hours.

The Attrempter Munder at Edmonron.—Yesterday was appointed for the examination of Patrick Harvey, late a constable in the N division of police, on the charge of committing a murderous assault upon the person of Robert Hannant, his acting sergeant. The inquiry took place at the Angel Inn, Edmonton. The particulars of the case have already appeared. The magistrates said they thought the capital offence had been fully made out against the prisoner, and they should commit him to Newgate, to take his trial on the charge.

LAMENTABLE OCCURENCE.—On Thursday evening Mr. Newman, with Mr. Carter, the second mate of an Indiaman, and Mies Bull, the daughter of the proprietor of the Cat and Mutton Tavern, Hackney-fields, proceeded as far as the Jolly Anglers, near Lea-bridge. They then hired a wherry, and rowed up the river as far as Tottenham-mills, where they landed, and remained for a short time on shore. About seven o'clock they all got into the boat, Mr. Carter rowing, and Mr. Newman acting as coxswain, and nothing happened to imped their progress until they had arrived nearly in sig and she has lost her life. Mr. Carter gave an immediate slarm, and the drags being procured, every election was used to find the body of the deceased, but two hours had elapsed before it was discovered. Miss Bull was a young lady of considerable personal attractions and amiable manners, and had been asked out for a walk by Mr. Newman, whose family were well known to her, and who had been in the habit of spending his evenings at her father's house.

PROJECTED INSUERECTION IN SPAIN.—A letter from Bayonne of the 22nd instant, confirms the rumour of an intended movement, on a grand scale, of the Carlists of Navarre; money, and munitions of war, along with a large number of printed proclamations, having been for some time past in readiness. Colonel Jose Maria Ladron, the nephew of the Carlist General Lorenzo, with a force of 40 to 500 men, was waiting an opportunity to commence the movement. Colonels Eleharte and Corteta, chiefs who are highly popular in Navarre, had undertaken the organisation of the Carlist forces in that province, when orders were received from General Balmacedo for the discontinuance of their preparations. The reason assigned for this unlooked-for hesitation is, the repugnance of Don Carlos to acts of violence, and a lingering hope that the succession may be adjusted by a marriage between the Prince of Asturias and Queen Isabella.

The Brazils.—By the brig Olive Branch, of Jessey, which has arrived at

a marriage between the Prince of Asturias and Queen Isabella.

The Brazils.—By the brig Olive Branch, of Jersey, which has arrived at Falmouth from Babia. with advices of August 1, we learn that the reports already published of the detention of the packet, and the cause being the pending treaty between Great Britain and the Brazils, are correct. The packet was hourly looked for at Babia when the brig sailed. Accounts of the annexation of Monte Video were also received as authentic at Babia, and it was reported that a force was in readiness to co-operate with Monte Video against Rosas' army. Exchange at Babia, 25 d. Sugars falling.

#### TO SCOTLAND. THE Q U E E N'S SECOND VISIT

[In renewing our illustrations of the Royal sojourn in Scotland, we have the extreme gratification to no-tify to our readers, that our artist, Mr. Landells, has been honoured by the Queen's commands to execute for her Mejeaty, two aketches of the Falls of Bruar, the scenery of which has been so much admired by the Royal visitor. We now continue our illus-trated chronicle, from the late edition of our Journal of last week.]

BLAIR ATHOL, Wednesday.

A heavy shower of rain came on suddenly at one o'clock yesterday, and continued to fall in torrenta, for upwards of two hours. This necessarily compelled her Majesty to defer her drive until a late hour in the afternoon, and Prince Albert was also obliged to retreat from the moors above Bruar, where his Royal Highness was enjoying excellent sport. The rain ceased to fall at half-past three. As soon as the sun made his apperarance the carriages were ordered to convey her Majesty to the Falls of Tummell. The Royal party left the castle in two carriages and four, precessed by outriders.

As on the previous occasion, when visiting the Pass, her Majesty addressed several questions to an old Highlander, named William Macdonald, who haunts this neighbourhood. The old man is exceedingly proud at having been selected by her Majesty to point out the beauties of his native land, and dilates with loquacious enthusiasm on being thus honoured by his Sovereign.

and dilates with loquacious enthusiasm on being thus honoured by his Sovereign.

The postilions were then ordered to drive along the high road to Perth, and, on arriving at the bridle road which leads to the Falls of the Tummel, her Majesty alighted, and proceeded on foot to view the waterfall. Her Majesty walked at a rapid pace along this road, which is nearly a mile in length, and was not, as may be supposed, in a fit state for ladies, on account of the heavy rains which had lately fallen. Her Majesty, however, heeded neither the mud nor the loose gravel, but walked, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, Lord Glenlyon acting as cicerone. Lady C. Cocks, Lady Canning, and the other members of the royal suite were also of the party. On arriving at the confluence of the two rivers, where the Tummell first falls over the rocks into the Garry, her Majesty expariated in enthusiastic language on this meeting of the waters.

(The Engraving at page 204, represents the romantic Falls.)

After having passed three quarters of an hour in viewing the beauties of this spot, and in the immediate neighbourhood, her Majesty walked back to the cartle.

Her Majesty rose early this morning, and took her usual morning walk n the grounds, accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal. At elected de her two eversters with let noni-

PRINCE ALBERT AND LORD GLENLYON DEER-STALKING AT ATHOL

Prince and the Princess Royal. At eleven o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince, attended by two servants with led ponies, left the castle on foot, and, unattended by any of their suite, forded the river Garry, as seen in our illustration, attended by a Highland guide. The Queen was dressed in black, with a shepherd's plaid shawl, and looked remarkably well on the little white pony; Prince Albertware a shooting-jacket, trowsers of shepherd's plaid, white bat and crape band. The Highlander wore a short grey jacket, and carried the Queen's parasol.

Her Majesty and the Prince, with their guide, then proceeded to climb the precipitous hill of Tulloch which overhangs the back of the castle. Her Majesty and the summit of the rocky mountain, a work of much labour and some peril. It appears that instead of taking the ordinary pathway, the Queen took one much more steep and difficult of ascent, the Royal pair on the crest of the hill.) having to cross the stream of the Garry twice, as also several mountain burns and narrow ravines.

(The Engraving at page 204 shows the Royal pair on the crest of the hill.) Her Majesty and the Prince, in their descent, mounted their ponies at the foot of the hill, and cantered back to the castle at twelve o'clock.

Her Majesty and the Prince, in their descent, mounted their ponies at the foot of the hill, and cantered back to the castle at twelve o'clock.

Her Majesty, and all are expected to follow her example. Her Majesty has little is said about it at the castle. When her Majesty, we understand, is generally up, and sometimes walking in the grounds, as early as seven o'clock in the morning; she breakfasts between eight and nine, lunches at two, takes a carriage drive between three and four, and filed to the castle of the castle of the castle. Her Majesty continues her habits of early rising. At seven o'clock Peter Majesty continues her habits of early rising. At seven o'clock Peter Majesty continues her habits of early rising. At seven o'clock Peter Majesty continues her habits of early

Her Majesty appears to have a great taste for things peculiarly Scottish. At Dunkeld, Moulinearn, and Blair, she tasted, and not only so, but, as the report goes, highly relished, the Athol brose which was proffered her; and oaven cake is an established and especial favourite. "Scotch broth." as English- men term it, is also in daily requisition at the royal table. It is even whispered that her Majesty is not altogether unacquainted with the mysteries of Scotch "haggis."

The Princess Royal, young though she be, is not slow in the sethings to imitate her royal mother. Not a child in all broad Scotland likes better to lunch on milk and oaten cake, or dine on broth. Meeting the young son of Lord Glenlyon, the other day, in the castle avenue, she told him how much she liked his tartan dress, and how it was the same as was worn by the Prince of Wales.

Perhaps, the most extraordinary circumstance connected with her Majesty drives out in the afternoon there are generally not more than 20 people who assemble on the road to see and salute her.

[Nothing occurred during the latter par: of last week, to require any detailed notice]

On Friday (the 20th) the Queen and Prince Albert, after breaklasting at half-past eight, left the castle some at his patient in the back of the castle, up a hill which lies in a northeasterly direction. They continued on that and the adjacent hills until nearly half-past eleven, at which hour they returned to the castle. After an early luncheon, they again left the castle, to go to Glein Tilt, a spot which appears to be particularly selected by the Majesty for her excursions.

lected by her Majesty for her excursions.

The next day her Majesty went out in the grounds, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, and took her usual ride.

Her Majesty, who was always partial to equestrian exercise, appears to enjoy these rides amazingly, and so simple and unostentatious is the whole turn out, that it is difficult to persuade the strangers who come to Athol to obtain a sight of her Majesty, that the lady in a plain black dress and bonnet, and a shepherd's plaid shawl wrapped round her, mounted on a little ambling grey pony, is the Sovereign, with whom ideas of great pomp, state, and splendour have been associated in their minds.

The Marquis of Breadalbanehas paid a visit to her Majesty, to request the tion, although very pressing, was de-

Queen to visit Taymouth, but the invitation, although very pressing, was de-

Queen to visit Taymouth, but the invitation, although very pressing, was decined.

It is said that the restraint which the Queen voluntarily imposes upon herself, of not going to any great distance from the castle until after the arrival of the mail from the south, is one reason why no excursions to any great distance are contemplated. The despatches are generally delivered at the castle at three o'clock, and the Queen peruses those which are addressed to herself or submitted to her by Lord Aberdeen, dictating answers to such as require immediate attention, and a special messenger is in constant readmess to be sent off to London, in the event of any matter of pressing or urgent haste occurring.

Her Majesty writes almost every day to the Duchess of Kent and the Dowager Countess of Lyttelton, and is extremely punctual in attending to all the details of business, and signing any state papers that may be laid before her.

To show the complete freedom from all court formality which her Majesty has been enabled to establish in her Highland home, various little incidents which are almost daily occurring might be mentioned. One morning, about seven o'clock, a lady, plainly dressed, left the castle, who, though observed by the Highland guard on duty, was allowed to pass unnoticed, until after she had proceeded a considerable distance, when some one having discovered that it was the Queen, a party of the Highlanders immediately turned out as a royal body guard. Her



Majesty, however, signified her wish to dispense with their services, and they all returned to their stations. The Queen in the meanwhile moved onward through the castle grounds alone, until she reached the lodge, the temporary residence of Lord and Lady Glenlyon, where, upon calling, with the intention, as was understood, of making some arrangements as to a preconcerted excursion to the Falls of Bruar, she was informed that his lordship had not yet arisen. The surprise of the domestic may be conceived when her Majesty announced who was to be intimated as having called on his lordship. On her return, her Majesty having taken a different route, and finding herself bewildered by the various roads which intersect the grounds in every direction, applied to some reapers whom she met, to direct her to the castle by the nearest way. They, not being aware to whom they spoke, immediately did so, by directing her Majesty across one of the parks, and over a paling which lay before her; and which she at once passed, and reached the castle, a good deal amused, no doubt, with her morning's excursion.

On another occasion, the Queen and Lady Glenlyon having extended their walks a considerable distance up Glen Tilt, entered one of the gamekeeper's cottages, where they found no person except the gamekeeper's wife, he being himself on the hill with the Prince. They entered into conversation with the woman, and were soon furnished with a full account of all her little family arrangements, and also presented with a draught of goat's milk. On their leaving, she expressed her regret in a very homely way, that she did not happen to have any better fare to offer the ladies. It was only in the evening, on her husband's return, that she discovered who had been her guests in the morning.

One evening last week, two of the officers of the Athol Guard—the Hon. Mr. Drummend and the

return, that she discovered who had been her guests in the morning.

One evening last week, two of the officers of the Athol Guard—the Hon. Mr. Drummond and the Master of Strathallen, had the honour of taking part in a game of whist with the Queen—an amusement that is generally introduced after the party have retired to the drawing room. The Master of Strathallen wears the sword which his great granofather wielded at the Battle of Culloden, where he fell, and her Majesty, on learning the circumstance, made various inquiries relating to the history of the weapon, and the use made of it by his brave ancestor. After answering her Majesty's inquiries, young Strathallen is said to have added, with much gallantry, that he was ready to defend her Majesty, to the last drop of his blood, with the same good sword which had formerly been drawn against her royal ancestors.

which had formerly been drawn against her royal ancestors.

BLAIR ATHOL, Sunday.

Early yesterday afternoon her Majesty left the eastle, taking Lady Canning with her in the carriage. The Prince accompanied her Majesty, and the Earl of Liverpool, L'rd Glenlyon, Lord Charles Wellcaley, and Mr. Anson, followed on horseback. The royal party proceeded up the Glen towards the Forest-lodge, at which point it was expected the deer would be seen. Her Majesty's pony and guide had been sent on before, and when the party arrived at a place called Lachlass, about two miles on this side of the Forest-lodge, the Queen mounted her pony, and proceeded, attended by the guide, up the side of a high hill called Cairnchlamman (or the Hill of Hawks), from an elevated point of which her Majesty could command a view of the deer, and of every sport that might be had. The Prince went on for the purpose of deerstalking, but there was no sport, and after her Majesty had enjoyed her mountain ride nearly two hours, during the latter portion of which it was extremely cold, she returned to her carriage, and the party eturned home, reaching the Castle about seven o'clock. They lunched at the Forest-lodge. These rambles up the hills seem to be the favourite amuse, ment of the Queen. Had her Majesty been born and

bred a mountaineer, she could not enter on them with more spirit. Wrapped in her plain shepherd's plaid, and equipped like a Highland gude wife, on her mountain pony, she leaves all state and following behind her, to breathe the pure air of the hills, and view from a 'vantage ground the splendid prospects which spread themselves on every side. Nor is it at all holiday work to ascend these hills. On some there are winding pathways, but the Queen generally takes the more direct, and therefore the more difficult, road, and makes a way for herself, usually the more liked for being the shortest, nowthstanding that it often requires good horsemanship to keep the saddle at all. Some of the hill sides are nearly precipitous, but a sure-footed pony, a cautieus guide, and a fearless rider, overcome all difficulties. Her Myjesty seems recoived to "rough it" when she goes on these rambles, a lopting, without show or affectation, the manners of the country. The exploits and proceedings of royal personages seldom escape magnifying in the telling, but it is no flattery to say that there are very few of the laties of the country around who would undertake, or could go through, what are the daily recreations of the Queen here.



LOWER FALLS OF THE BRUAR.

The Earl of Aberdeen, who takes many solitary walks in the neighbourhood, was yesterday for some time on the Hill of Tulloch, at the back of the village. The Hon. Captain James Drummond, brother of Lord Glenlyon, Sir Philip Durham, and other persons of rank, have lately arrived at Blair Athol.

Durham, and other persons of rank, have lately arrived at Blair Athol.

BLAIR ATHOL, Monday.

Her Majesty was afoot at an early hour this morning, walking in the grounds.

The Princess Royal has also taken her usual ride on her Highland pony.

The sppearance of the parish church yesterday differed widely from that of last Sunday. The congregation then consisted of the resident parishioners alone, and many of them were deterred from going to the kirk by the inclemency of the weather. Yesterday, however, all parts of the country, within a circuit of forty miles, sent their bevies of holiday folk. At an early hour in the morning vehicle of every description, in as great a variety as are to be seen at the Cock at Sutton on a Derby day, rattled into the quiet village of Blair Athol, and groups of humble pedestrians made their way at once to the church, which was literally in a state of siege at ten o'clock in the morning. The service does not commence until

twelve o'clock, but when the doors were thrown open at e'even, every pew in the church was indiscriminately invaded; and Lord Glenlyon's tenantry, the quiet country villagers, who had an undoubted priority of right to accommodation, were elbowed aside, and were pushed from their stools which they had occupied from childhood, by the substantial burghers from the towns in the neigh-bourhood.

As twelve o'clock approached, the congregation waxed impatient, but before Divine service commenced, her Majesty, with her accustomed punctuality, had already arrived at the church. Her Majesty came in the low close carriage, which was thrown open; Prince Albert, Lady Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks were also in the carriage, which was drawn by a pair of horses, and preceded by a single outrider; Lord Glenlyon's phaeton followed. As her Majesty entered the church the curiosity of the congregation overcame their discretion; the majority of them forthwith rose and stared at the Queen and the Prince with unseemly pertinacity, notwithstanding the hushing murmurs of the gentry of the neighbourhood. Her Majesty came into the royal pew leaning on the arm of Prince Albert. Lady Canning, Lady Glenlyon, Lady Caroline Cocks, and Lord Glenlyon, attired in his Highland dress, occupied the front seats of the pew. In the back seats were Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir Edward Bowater, and Sir James Clark. Her Majesty wore a black silk dress, with a shepherd's plaid thrown over her shoulders, and a white crape bonnet. A guard of honour of the Athol Highlanders, but without arms, received her Majesty, and were stationed from the high road to the church.

After the usual service, according to the Preabyterian form of worship, Dr. Macleod preached an excelent seemon from the eleventh to the fourteenth verses of the second chapter of Titus. The concluding prayer was delivered with an earnestness which came home to the business and bosom of every member of the congregation, and a distinctly audible "amen" was heard fro

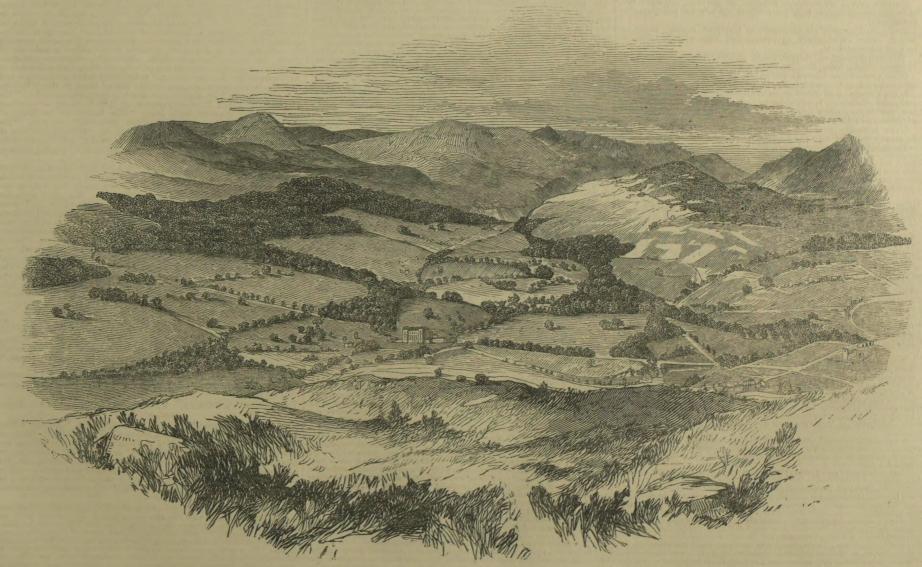
BLAIR ATHOL, Tuesday.

BLAIR ATHOL, Tuesday.

The life of secluded retirement which her Majesty has led since her arrival at Blair Athol has not been disturbed by any incident worthy of recording. The morning walk or ride in the grounds of the castle with Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, the afternoon drive or scramble up the hill-side on ponies, the dinner party, the being roused by the shrill pibroch on the following morning, and so on from day to day, toujours perdrix—to day the same as yesterday, and yesterday the same as the day before. Were it not for the anxiety which naturally pervades all classes of her Majesty's subjects to hear of the welfare of their sovereign, and the interest excited ty her Majesty's present mode of life, there is so little variety in this tranquil routine, that the daily movements of the Royal party are scarcely of sufficient importance to be chronicled.

The present propitious weather enables her Majesty and the Prince to pass a great part of the day in the open air, and were it not for the mellow autumn al

(Continued on page 204).



BLAIR CASTLE AND GLEN TILT, FROM THE TOP OF TULLOCH.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER



PROMENADE COSTUMES.

RIGHT HAND FIGURE,—A Watered Silk Hat trimmed with velvet. A Cashmere Scarf. A Silk Dress.

LEFT HAND FIGURE.—A Drawn-silk Capote. A Cashmere Scarf. A Striped



RIGHT HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE. - A Lace Cap. A Silk Dress, with drawn corasge

LEFT HAND FIGURE.—A Luce Cap trimmed with velvet ribbons and flowers.

A Silk Pelisse. Muslin Chemisette. Lace spiral sleeves.

Paris, 23rd September.

As the winter approaches, the Corsages of Dresses become high, and are either in the riding-habit style, or that of the closed pelisse.

Pelisses and Prignoras made of taffeta have the corsages very long; they are generally busked, and open, although not laced, the space is, however, filled with a chemisette, buttoned on the shoulder.

Poult de soie is the favourite material for morning pelisses; ribbons and passementerie (silk gimp trimming) are the indispensable ornaments.

ornaments.

EVENING DRESSES are composed of tarlatane, muslin, crape, or barège, either embroidered, or ornamented with ribbons, flowers, lace, or passementerie.

The employment of narrow velvet ribbon, for the ornament of Dresses, Cloaks, Caps, &c., has become quite the fashion.

It is expected that CLOAKS will not be worn in the winter either so long or so full as they were last year.

HATS Composed of velvet or satin placed on tight, also CAPOTES composed of ribbons, have the brims no larger than they have been of late, but they are more spread out, to allow of an increased quantity of ribbons or tulle to be placed inside.

CAPS generally have the lace in front placed on flat, and are frequently trimmed with narrow velvet.

Striped silks will be much worn this season.

# LITERATURE.

HIGH LIFE IN NEW YORK. By JONATHAN SLICK, Esq.

2 vols. How.

Such of our readers as recollect the rare humour of "Sam Slick, of Slickville," will expect high gratification from this pair of tomes, by "Jonathan Slick, Esq., of Weathersfield, Connecticut." It is true that families are chequered in brains as in bulk; but the present is an exception to the rule; for Sam and Jonathan are very brothers in grotesque humour; so that the most ardent admirers of one will be equally amused with the other, whilst both alike sustain the national reputation for hyperbole and broad grin.

Jonathan's volumes contain some two-and-thirty letters describing what he terms "high life" in the Transatlantic Metropolis. This phrase may mislead an English reader, for Jonathan's adventures lie in the New York counting-rooms, city residences, newspaper-offices, and political meetings, ball-rooms, and theatres; interspersed with sundry gaieties and flirtations with Miss Miles and a milliner girl, vivacious cousins, &c. Our first extract describes, with unmistakeable drollery,

able drollery, A FAMILY DINNER.

Two great doors slid into the partition, and there was another room jest as much like the one we was in, as two peas in a pod. A table was sot in the middle of the room, all kivered with rale Chisa dishes, and first-rate glass tumblers, and a silver thing to set the pepper-box in—you haint no idee how stilish it was. But as true as you live, there stood that etarnal nigger, close by the table, as large as life. I didn't know what to make on it, but sez I to myself, "If cousin John's got to be an abolitionist, and expects me to eat with a nigger, he'll find himself mistaken, I'll be darned to darnation if he don't!" But I need ht a got so wraftly; the critter didn't offer to set down, he only stood there to git anything that we wanted.

wanted.
"Doyou take verminsilly, Mr. Slick?" says Miss Beebe, biting off her words as if she was afruid they'd burn her. With that she took the kiver off one of the dishes, and begun to ladle out some soup with a great silver dipper, as bright as a new

thank you," says I, "but I'll take some of that are soup instead, if you've

The critter was jest beginning to pucker up her mouth again, as if she'd found out something to poke fun at, but cousin John looked at her so eternal cross that she was glad to choke in. I a pose cousin John see that I felt dreadful oneasy,

said, kind a coaxing, he meant verminsilly soup, cousin Slick. Let her help you to some, I'm

eo he said, kind a coaxing,

"She meant verminsilly soup, cousin Slick. Let her help you to some, I'm
sartin you'll like it."

"Wal," says I, "I don't care if I do."

So I took up a queer looking spoon that lay by my plate, and tried to eat, but
all I could du, the soup would keep a running through the spoon into the dish
again. I tried and tried to git one good mouthful, but I might jest as well have
detarmined to dip up the Connecticut river in a sieve, and the most I could git
was two or three sprangles of little white things that I stirred up from the bottom
of the plate, that didn't taste bad, but, to save my life, I couldn't make out what
they were made out of. Arter I'd been a fishing and diving ever so long, a trying
to git one good spoonful, so that I could tell what it was, I looked up, and there

was the nigger showing his teeth, and rolling about his eyes, like a black cat in the dark. It made me wrathy, for I surmized that he was a larfing to see me a working so to git a mouthful of something to eat. I couldn't held in any longer, so I jumped up and flung down the spoon upon the floor, as spiteful as could be, and sez I to the nigger, 4ez I,

"What do you stand a grinning at there, woolly head? Go and git me a spoon that hain got no alits in it; I'd as lief eat with a rake as that are thing."

"Ha, ha, haw!" larfed out the eternal black varmint, "I thought you would not make the fork hold."

With that Miss Beebe gigaled right out, and cousin John looked as if he would a burst to keep from larfing 'co.

"Stop your noise, sir," says he to the nigger; "pick up the fork, and give Mr. Slick a spoon."

Not make the fork hold."

With that Miss Beebe gigsled right out, and cousin John looked as if he would abrart to keep from larfing too.

Stop your noise, sir, says he to the nigger; "pick up the fork, and give Mr. Stop your noise, sir, says he to the nigger; "pick up the fork, and give Mr. Stop your noise, sir, says he to the nigger.

Boraun too, which lay on a kind of towel, folded up by my piste, and I hegun to the pick of the pick

Then, we have a true scene from "the land of liberty."-

Then, we have a true scene from "the land of liberty."—

A POLITICAL MERTING, AND ITS DISASTERS.

A few nights ago, I thought I'd try one of them political meetings the Editors wanted me to attend and see how they carried on there. So Captain Doo-little and I went to one of the great halls hired for caucuses, and crowded in by degrees, for the hull building was jammed fall of human live stock long afore we got there. Arter a good deal of acoffling, we got up by one of the winders where we could see puty much all that was going on. I never in all my born days saw sich a lot of horned cattle together. Some on 'em was barefooted, and a good many hadn't more than a cost and a pair of trousers among four or five on 'em. One feller close by me had the rim of his hat ripped off till it hung down on his shoulders; the top was atove in, and he had a black eye, besides another that wouldn't see straight. "Look a here," see he to me, "why don't you shout when we du?" "Because I aint a mind tu," see I, "how are you going to help yourself?" Jest then a lectie pusy lawyer cum a crowding through the gang, and at the sight of him they all sot up a noise that made my hair stand on eend. I never heard anything like it, they yiled and hollered enough to split the ruff off the house. The chucked feiler, with his hat knocked into the middle of next week, poked about with his elbows till he got room to draw his fiddle bow across a ricketty fiddle, that had two of the strings broke off and was cracked from eend to eend. Squack, squack, went the fiddle close to my ear, like a pig when he's being yoked. With that, a lot of ellers, some with their cost talls tore off, and some with their trousers held up with a piece of list instead of galluses, and every one of 'em as rangged as year old coles, begun to dance up and down the room, but such double shuffles and pigeon wings, was enough to make a feller die alarfin. Our old white cow used to knoee twice as well when a hee got into one of her tantrums. "Hurra for our side! hurra! hurra!" y A POLITICAL MEETING, AND ITS DISASTERS.

Next is a whole-length portrait of

Next is a whole-length portrait of

COUSIN MARY.

I declare I never did see any body dressed out as cousin Mary was. She had on afrock of shining satin, with harasome pink sprigs allower it, and there was a great wide ruffle round the bottom, made out of scenthing that looked as white and thin as a gal's veil the day arter she's married; and tha' was hitchedup on one side half way to her waist, with a pink rose, made out of ribbon with long ends, that fell down eenamost to the floor. A heap of some kind of shiney thin stuff was ruffled round her bosom, and hung down round her arms, for her frock sleeves were short, and made like a little gal's; and she had on a pair of white gloves, with tops to 'em, that cum cenamost to her clows. One on 'em was tastened round her wrist with a wide piece of gold, and t'other she let slip down so as to show her arm, which was plaguey white, or else I suppose she would not have let folks see it. Mary al'ere had a tarnal purty little foot, but I never see it look so small as it did in that glistening white shoe of hern; and, to own the rale downright truth, she didn't seem to be much ashamed to show it, but kept it stuck out from under her ruffler, as independent as could be, as if she'd made up her mind to be ready to make a curchy any minit. There was one thing that kinder puzzled me a good deal; Mary's skin never was over white, but somehow it looked like wax-work, that night, and you never see a meadow pink look brighter than her cheeks did; but instead of coming into her face and going away again, as every man loves to see the color in a gal's face when she's a talking, and knows that he's a looking at her. Mary's always kept jest so; it didn't seem as if an arthquake would make her turn pale. The hair lung in long cuils down her cheeks and on her shoulders, jest as it did the other day, and she had a great white rose stuck in among the curls, on one side of her head, that looked as if it hadn't but jest been pluced off the bushes.

I looked at her purty exmessly, I can tell

ter's back stuck up as her's was, I raly thought she was a getting the rickets, and I felt so anxious about it that I turned to cousin Beebe, afore I went up to speak to her, and sez I, a sort of low—" Cousin John, how did your wife hurt her back so? I declare it makes me feel awfully to see what a great hump she's got a growing since she cum away from Connecticut?" With that cousin John looked at her, and larfed a little, but I could see he didn't feel jest right.

Here is Jonathan's last appearance at

A CARD AND SUPPER PARTY.

strey and 1 refa shittle, but I could see he didn't feel jear right.

Here is Jonathan's last appearance at

A CARD AND SUPPER PARTY.

I felt kinder bad at the idea of touching cards, arter tromisin you not tu, Par, when you ketched me at it and gin me that alliferd lickin in the ban;—but Miss Success stood right afore me, shuffling a bran new pack of cards in them the seems stood right afore me, shuffling a bran new pack of cards in them the seems of the cards of the cards of the cards in them the cort of loth and held back. "I'm afcared I've seems the card and geen vest, and with checkered trousers on, "Miss Success, will show you how?" ("Certainly," says the hermsome criter—a smill right in my face again; "Shall I be your teacher, Mr. Slick?" "Jest so," see I—"I'd jump down my own throat, if you only told me tu!" With that I sot down by the table—crossed one leg a top of tolner and wiped my nose. Miss Success, she leaned her arm on my chair, and the rests of down. "Wal, what shall we play?" see the chap in checkered trowsers. "Oh, high, low, jack, and the game—Mr. Slick understands that?"—see the rest, aort a larfan. I begant urile a trille—triguess, Mr. Slick knows a thing or two besides that,"—sez I: "he wasn't born in the woods to be skared at owls." sez I. They all checked in at that—one feller shuffled the cards, I cut, and the checkered trousers took the deal. I got an allifted good hand the first dive—ace, jack, and the two spot of trumps, besides a ten. Miss Sucers, she bent over till I could feel her breath sgin my check, as warm and sweet as the astean from an apple-assac cag when the saree is sot off to cool. I swow, it made me feel so kinder unsettled, but the cards is the checkered trousers above all. Jest as we was cuttin in for a new deal, the doors wight afore me elid back inter the wall, and there was another room tu feel and the checkered trousers above all. Jest as we as each since of the done on the particle and the wash of the condition of the checkered trousers and each of the done of t

ASTOR HOUSE.

Look a here, did I ever tell you what a looking place that Astor House is? If I didn't, jest you suppose that all the stun walls in old Connecticut had been hewed down as smooth as glass, and heaped together, one a-top of t'other, over two acres of clearing, up, and up, half away to the sky, and a leetle over; suppose then the hull etamal great heap cut up into winders and doors, with almighty great slabs of stun piled up for steps, and pillars standing on eend, on the top, to hold them down—bigger than the highest oak tree you ever sot eyes on, and then you have some idee what a whopping consarn that Astor House is.

We need not add that Jonathan's letters are brimful of drollery and palpable hits at some of the absurdities of "High Life in New York."

and palpable hits at some of the absurdities of "High Life in New York."

The Reflexions on Eternity of Jeremiah Drexelius. Burns.

Burns.

This is a reprint of Dr. Dunster's translation from the celebrated Latin work of the pious and learned Jeremiah Drexelius, whose writings are, at the present time, rather scarce, and little known in this country. He was born at Augsburg, in Germany, in 1581; he early applied himself to the study of divinity, and became so distinguished for his talents as a preacher, that he was appointed chaplain in ordinary by the Elector of Bavaria, which office he held for 23 years. He died at Munich in 1638. His works, which are very considerable, were first collected in two volumes folio, and published at Antwerp, 1643. Among them are to be found many meditations and devotional treatises of singular merit: one of these is the "Reflexions on Eternity," to which there are two companion works, "On Death," and "The Eternal Torment of Hell." Many of our best writers have borrowed freely from "The Reflexions on Death;" "particularly," says an old translator somewhat quaintly, "the learned Bishop of Down and Connor, in his excellent treatises of holy living and dying, and in most of his works, hath ingennously preferred these thoughts of Drexelius to his own, by placing them in their stead."

It is impossible to glance at the present work upon Eternity, without being struck with the wisdom, tempered zeal, and fervour with which the learned divine seeks to impress upon the reader his duty in respect of the great truth under consideration. We agree with the translator, that the practical observations with which the work abounds are admirable, as well for the knowledge displayed in them of the nature of the human heart, as for the rich variety of the illustrations by which they are enforced. Hence, these "Reflexions" are neither dry nor uninviting, but interesting and attractive, without trenching upon the solemnity of the great subject. The work was first translated in 1710, by Dr. Dunster, Pre the purish wherein it is now sought to aid the great cause—the building of the church at Wood Green—by means of the Rev. Doctor's erudition and piety.

We ought not to conclude without commendation of the beautiful emblematic illustration, and typographical neatness of this treasur-

THE MOTHER'S PRIMER. By MRS. FELIX SUMMERLY. Long-man and Co.

This little book, quaintly termed in the title page "A Child's First Steps in many Ways," presents a few new points which are worthy of notice: Mrs. Summerly's views assimilating with the reforming notions of friend Felix. The "Primer" is chiefly recommended by some very sensible Rules for the Teachers of Children; but, first, the rurpose of the book is stated to be "to give the first steps as well in reading as in some of those many things which should, at least, be taught while the child is learning to read." The following is a specimen of the "Hints to Teachers:"—

men of the "Hints to Teachers:"—

Long before a child begins reading, his mind may be kept in healthful employment in various pleasant ways: he may amuse himself with putting bricks together, drawing lines, and even large printing letters on a black board or slate: sorting shells into little parcels, &c.: learning the names of objects, their uses: stringing buttons or flowers: learning to distinguish and name the commonest colours. He may be taught to repeat easy Nursery Songs and poetry, and to count with objects. He should be especially encouraged to ask questions, and have them reassnably and intelligibly answered. I must beg leave to lay some stress upon this last observation, for it is unfortunately too much the practice to put off little children either with wrong or evasive answers. A child is soon discouraged from inquiry by such rebuffs as, "Don't tease so;" "Little children should not ask questions;" "I cannot tell you now."

Some of the lessons are far beyond a Primer: such as those on the "First Elements of Form"—all which to very young children must be like telling the clock by algebra. The "Exercises on Colour and on the Calendar" are in better keeping with the range of the work. By the way, this Primer has an illuminated cover, and is printed with antiquated type in blue, red, and yellow; it has an artistical frontispiece, we think, by Mulready. One of the least intelligible signs of the day is the rage for revival: possibly, this may be the Primer of "Young England."

CURRIES; THEIR PROPERTIES, &c. By CAPTAIN W. WHITE. CORRIES; THEIR PROPERTIES, &C. By CAPTAIN W. WHITE. Some years since, a retired merchant, who had just returned from Calcutta, a very nabob in wealth, printed a small pamphlet of Directions for making Curries, which he distributed gratuitously in every direction. We were, at the time, struck with the extended philanthropy, the enlarged benevolence, of the above act; agreeing, as we do, with Captain White, that "few subjects are more interesting and important to Man than that of his diet; or is there any other which more generally affects the comfort and welfare of all classes of the community."

more generally affects the comfort and welfare of all classes of the community."

The pamphlet we are now called upon to notice is a more extensive affair than the Calcutta merchant's brechure. It sets out with asserting that "the highly nutritive grain of Rice, invaluable for its extraordinary twofold properties of vegetable and bread, is useless to us as a substantial food for man, from the want of cultivating a proper acquaintance with its natural concomitant—Curry." Captain White then enlarges upon the qualities and flavours of the True Indian Curry, and its excellence, more especially for persons just returned from India, who suffer much from change of diet. Curries are then considered "in a domestic point of view." particularly Fish Curries, which are unequalled: "some of the fish of this country, for instance, the salmon and the lobster, make the linest in the world. Eels, oysters, soles, mackerel, &c., make beautiful dishes; and the little sprat affords a most delicious one." The gastronomic Captain then shows how a dinner of curried cod-fish for four persons will cost but 9\foxed{3}d. It appears, however, that "Selim's Curry Powder or Paste" must be used to insure the full benefits of the condiment, and there are added testimonials of its approval at the Lord Mayor's table, in the last Mayoralty, when the Mansion-House fare was anything but "Dining with Duke Humphery."

Insantry.—The extraordinary work of the celebrated Pinel on mental discasses.

INSANITY.—The extraordinary work of the celebrated Pinel on mental diseases, is about to be translated in the Medical Times, with illustrative notes.

# THOU ART THERE!

TRIBUTE TO THE UBIQUITY AND VARIETY OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Art-wonder! Press-marvel!

Thy far fame is burl'd

Over land, over water,
O'er ocean and world.

Where the cold North looks down

From his mountainous crest,
In the lap of the sweet South,
The glow of the West,
Where East tosseth palaces
Up to the sun,
And his rivers of glory

Roll gold as they run—

Thou art there!

They gave these in Britain.

Thou art there!
They gave thee, in Britain,
A land for thy birth,
The fairest, the boldest,
The bravest of earth!
But thy brigat island prison
Can never detain
The wings that have horne thee
O'er mountains and main.
The hued rainbow stretcheth not
Over thy span;
Where'er the world's regions
Have dwelling for man—
Thou art there!
Doth and light the waller

Thou art there!

Doth sun light the valley.
Doth storm rend the plain,
Is there war in the wild earth,
Or wreck on the main?
Where mines send their treasures
From bosoms of dark,
In the home of the eagle,
The bed of the shark;
Where the fair steeds of Commerce
Run beautiful race,
And the steam-wings of Science
Annihilate space—
Thou art there!

When dew-morn is dawning.

Thou art there!

When dew-morn is dawning,
When day-dreams are blest,
When Eve gives her warning
For night's drowsy rest;
When the broad light of heaven
Plays full from the moon,
Or the gloom-eclipse cometh
To cloud her too soon!
When the hurricane roareth
Its passion of dread,
And the Earth growls and shivers,
And throws up its dead—
Thou art there!

Thou art there!

At home, in old England,
Where roam as you will,
Thy soul-deep solicitude
Lingereth still!
We watch thy fleet speeding
From city to field,
And all thou art heeding,
And all thou dost yield;
And from the fair coast, where
The frost waters foam,
To the land's very ceatre,
The heart of thy home—
Thou art there!
Where the release of Misestre

Thou art there?

Where the palace of Majesty
Reared in its pride,
Waketh royalty a grandeur,
And loyalty's tide;
At the paying of homage,
The spreading of least,
At the found—at the altar,
Where Queen bends to priest,
Mid the pleasures, our regal ones
Woo when alone,
Or, when fond glory-worshippers
Group round the throne—
Thou art there!

Thou art there!

In the hall of our nobles,
Prince, prelate, and peer,
Mid cold lowly grandeur,
Mid high days of cheer,
At the ball and the gala,
The rout and the race,
Where rich pleasure-votaries
Ride in her chace;
On the course, in the yacht,
In the street, at the play,
Where waneth the night oat,
Or wasteth the day—
Thou art there!

Thou art there!

When the noble is gone
To the glowing link-side—
The home of his fathers,
His castle of pride!
When the city is still
On his desolate track,
And the tradesmen he fostered
Are sighing him back;
When his great guests are joyful
Around him, and hark!
When his kind peasants welcome him
Back to his park—
Thou art there!

(From a Correspondent.) When London is loud with
Political strife,
And statesmen are stirring
The tunualt of life;
In the houses of senate,
The hustings, the poll,
With the rate they entrap, and
I he dupes they enrol!
When the bold roar and bully,
The weak cringe and bow,
In the midst of the national
Quarrel art THOO;—
Thou art there!

Thou art there!

Wherever men jostle,
Wh rever men range,
By mart-day or Sabbath,
At church or on 'Change,
Where wealth-seeking merchants
In fever have trod,
Or where becalmed thousands
Kneel down before God—
Mid the hard chase for gold,
Where fine heart chains are riven—
Or at the soul's shrine, where
The race is for heaven—
Thou art there!

Thou art there!
The market, the warehouse,
The theatre, the gaol—
Where'er the fierce contrasts
Of life may prevail—
In the square that is flowered,
The street that is wide,
Or where squaled wretchedness
Draweth its tide;
Now gliding through gardens,
Now trailing through mud;
At the morn by the Park,
In the night by the flood—
Thou art there!
Where the poor satisf lineare

Thou art there!

Where the poor artist legges,
To paint for his bread,
While hope's feverish fingers.
Twine bays for his head!
Where the poor author feeleth
His brain growing weak,
Though the hot flush of genius
Burn still on his cheek!
Where the poor actor crouches
Where beggars might lie,
With no one to thank him
For pleasures gone by!—
Thou art there!
Where the pion artist paintent

Thou art there!

Where the rich artist painteth—
Ware lordly ones rush—
With wealth on his easel,
Asd gold in his brush!
Where rich author (rare
And less credited thing).
For his muse keeps a carriage,
And broiders her wing!
Where rich actor flutters,
Mid plaudus of all,
And gathers up roses
When green curtains fall—
Thou art there!

In the field—in the fleet—

Thou art there!

In the field—in the fleet—
By the loom—by the plough—
In the barn and the barrack—
All where goest thou.
Fair landscape thou gatherest
Up from the land,
And city majestic,
And edifice grand;
By silver-spread river,
An i beautiful hill—
To-day and for ever,
At word and at will—
Thou art there!

Where the world of Columbus Spreads broad wealth sfar—
In the home of the Sultan,
The land of the Czar!
Where the pillars of Italy
Rise from the past,
And Rome's ancient splendour
In death seemeth vast;
In the bocages of France,
And the vineyards of Spain;
On the hills of the nations,
The waves of the main— The waves of the main— Thou art there!

Thou art there!

Art wooes thy companionship
Land over land;
Science take then of the posterior
Grasp of thy hand.
Thou hast shed a new light
On a civilised age,
And the treasures of empires
Shine on thy page;
Where learning shideth,
Where virtue is fair,
Where good men seek knowledge—
Beheld I thou art there!

Thou art there!

HUMAN LIFE is a gloomy chamber, in which the images of the other world shine the brighter, the deeper it is darkened.

A Good Conscience is a spring when thou art thirsty—a staff when thou art weary—a screen when the sun burns thee—and a pillow in sickness.

NEW MUSIC.

ALL REMEMBER THEE. The Music by ROBERT GUYLOTT.
Turner, Poultry.

This is an answer to Mrs. Norton's "None Remember Thee." The melody is pretty, in the Bellini style, the which to say is a compliment. The harmony, or accompaniment, might have been better.

LOVE ON. A Ballad. The Poetry by Francis Paget Watson, Esq. The Music by Robert Guylott. Turner, Poultry. This is a response to the Hon. Mrs. Norton's "Love Not." We hate parodies. The melody is flowing and pretty; but when will another musical Lucian appear, and assert the right of E flat against D sharp?

# DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIP CHAT.

VAUNHALL GARDENS.—On Monday night, this fascinating resort was opened with a series of musical and pantomimic entertainments, which appeared to give satisfaction to a very numerous company. There were the old vocal favourites, with new introductions, in the orchestra, al fresco; the bullet of the "Vivandière," and comic pantomime in the rotunda, &c.; a brilliant display of fireworks; and 'rack punch ad libitum, wherewith to protract the festivities of the night. The gala was the first of a series of six, announced to be the last previous to "the royal property" being razed to the ground, and covered with brick and mortar. The illuminated arcades, the glittering orchestra, and the superb saloons, were nearly as varied as ever; though, perchance, the recollection of "the light of other days," and the painful "farewell" may have dimmed the splendour of the fairy seene. The gala was repeated on Wednesday and Friday; and the reduced price of admission must have afforded thousands an opportunity of witnessing this said-to-be last of the glorics of Vauxhall. There are to be three more nights next week, for which attractive entertuinments are provided; and, as the weather promises to be fine, no doubt the gardens will close with \( \frac{\ellistim}{\ellistim} \) doubt the favourite house of entertainment, has made some vast improvements in every department of its interior. We cannot do better than borrow a description of them from a graphic contemporary:—"On that part of the premises occupied by the stage, the whole of the walls, which were previously in a very bad state, have been underbuilt throughout with brick and cement. And an excavation has been formed at the back of the stage of such extent as to afford space for additional scenic effects by sinking traps, &c., as well as to contain all the scenery not in actual use. An entirely new stage has been made, the whole of which is so constructed as to rise and fall by machinery, thereby discarding the old and cumbrous system of ropes and pullies. Extensive property-r

the boxes being lined with chintz of a handsome pattern, and furnished with crimson velvet cushions and curtains. The effect is remarkably good." The theatre will open this evening with several novelties.

Taglioni is now at Brussels, where the eminent French actress, Mdlle. Rachel, is also residing.

The campaign for the season is about to commence, poor Covent Garden lying idle still. The active lessee of Drury Lane has been most industrious. His prospectus for the coming season shows that the entertainments will be limited to opera and ballet, even more strictly than last year. On the list of his operatic company stands the charming vocalist Anna Thillon, who in one opera alone drew crowds to the Princess' Theatre for successive weeks. Madame Balfe, Miss Delcy (who made a successful debât at this house in 1839), Miss Poole, Mr. Burdini, Mr. Weiss (both from the Princess'), and Mr. D. W. King, are new engagements, and the vocalists of last year, Miss Rainforth, Miss Romer, Miss Betts, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Stretton, and Mr. Borrani, are retained. M. Duprez, whose name is announced, will probably not make his appearance till late in the season. Mademoiselle Carlotta Grisi is promised, and two very good engagements in the ballet department have been made in the persons of Mademoiselle Adelaide Dumilatre and Mademoiselle Planquet. The first of these appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre at the commencement of 1843, and was universally acknowledged to be a most graceful dancer. Since that period she has advanced in her profession at Paris, and has sustained principal rôles at the Academie. The progress which Mademoiselle Planquet made this year at the Opera is well-known to all the habitués. Miss Clara Webster (a rising dancer), Miss O'Bryan, and Madame Giubilei, also appear in the ballet list; while the male portion is very strong, including Petipa, Albert, Coralli and Montessu, and our own eccentric George Wieland. The novelties of the season are to be Auber's "Sirène" (for Thillon), "Anna Bolena" (for Madame Balfe), a

SIR ROBERT AND LADY SALE.—These distinguished persons, with their daughter, Mrs. Stuart, and her son, arrived in Liverpool from Londonderry by the Mercury steamer, Captain Machlachlen, on Wednesday morning, and immediately proceeded to the residence of W. A. Bruwn, Eaq., Everton, where they will remain during their stay. In the course of the day the Mayor and his lady, Mrs. Sands, waited upon Sir Robert and Ludy Sale, and accompanied by the remainder of the party, set out on a tour of inspection through the town, calling first at the Town Hall, thence to the Exchange and Underwriter's Rooms, Custom House, Albert Dock, Prince's Dock, St. John's Market, and the principal streets, and other objects worthy of attention. Their reception at each and all of these places was most enthusiastic, and must have been truly gravifying to the feelings of the gallant hero, his lady and family, who appeared to be as much objects of interest as Sir Robert himself, and Lady Sale more so, if possible. The East India Association presented. and Lady Sale more so, if possible. The East India Association presented, through their chairman, Charles Turner, Esq., an address of congratulation to Sir Robert Sale, in which they acknowledge deeply and gratefully the services he had rendered his country and the commercial public by achievements in the East. Lady Sale looked well; she wore a black watered silk dress, white satin bonnet, edged with crape; and in answer to a question as to her health, said she fall culture accounts.

bonnet, edged with crape; and in answer to a question as to her health, said she felt quite recovered.

THE FRENCH NANY.—The Presse gives the following as the official state of the French navy:—It consists of 23 ships of the line, 29 frigates, 379-24ths of ships of the line on the stocks, and 277,24ths of fingates, 43 steam-veasels, representing a force of 7340 horse power; 16 or 17 of these are ready for sea at the shortest notice; 18 steam-based in course of construction, 18 trans. Atlantic steam-packets, 24 steam-packets of from 220 to 250 horse-power, employed by the Post-office in carrying mails in the Levant, to Alexandria, Corsica, and England.—(These vessels are not calculared to carry heavy guns.) The class of seamen for 1844 amounts to 122,025 men, but of this number only 62,000 may be regarded as able seamen.

THE DISCOVERY OF FIRE.—Fire was entirely unknown to many of the nations of antiquity, and even at the present day it is unknown in some parts of Airica. The inhabitants of the Marion Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire, and expressed the greatest autonishment on first beholding it—believing it to be some living animal which fed on wood.

It is odd enough that a sheep when dead should turn into mutton, all but its head; for while we ask for a leg-or shoulder of mutton, we never ask for a mutton's head. But there is a frutt which changes its name stil oftener; grapes are so called when fresh, raisins when died, and plums when in a pudding.

Life is a dream of time, from which death awakens us to the realities of termity.

ernity.
MOGE INCENDIARISM IN SUFFOLK.—A farm in the occupation of Mr.
iverstone, of Saxham, Suffolk, was fired in three places on Saturday night lest,
his makes the third incendiary fire that has taken place in this parish within

EPITOME OF NEWS-FORRIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of Prussia has just created a new branch of administration under the tide of "Ministry of Grievances," the object of which is to pay apecial attention to such complaints as the citizens may have to make against collesiastical, administrative, and judicial functionaries. [This seems a very useful aort of institution, but the members of the office are not likely to enjoy a sinecure.]

A few days ago, the flax mills of Messrs. Calernaut and Co., near Chollet, (France) were burned to the ground, with the exception of a small part of the building. The loss is estimated at 600,000f., but the proprietors are

Some rather serious disturbances took place at Presburg on the 3th instant, between the inhabitants and some of the persons attached to the service of the Deputies of the Diet, It breame necessary to call out an armed force, and before the tumult could be quelled one man was killed, and sixteen

force, and before the tumult could be quelled one man was amed, and sixteen were wounded.

We learn from Geneva, that the house of Voltaire, advertised for sale during the last 12 months at 60 000 francs, remains as yet without a purchaser. The bed and furniture of this principal engine of the French revolution are still exhibited to the curiosity of travellers.

The King of Naples, with the view of perpetually preserving the Alvesco paicturgs, disinterred from the ruins of Pompeii, the lustre of whose colours are known to fade on exposure to the air, has employed artists of the greatest celebrity to imitate them on the walls of his own palace at Naples.

The Hanoverian Journal of the 18th September brings accounts of a dreadful fire at Clausthat (a town of 10 000 inhabitants) which took place in the night of the 18th of this month. Twelve or thirteen dwelling houses, and as many out-buildings, including many public institutions, were destroyed. Above 3000 persons are without sheeter, and the loss of property cannot be less than 300 000 deliars.

on persons are without the said to have accepted an engagement in the nited states for one year; \$\alpha(0.00)\$ being secured to the far Sylphide, with robable contingencies of a much larger aum. With this tour La Sylphide takes taxe of the stage, and settles down for life at her villa, on the banks of the Lake

of Como.

Mr. Charles Tomkins, an eminent scene-painter of Drury Lane and the Lycum Theatres, died last week. He had been for several months under restraint in a private asylum. His age was only 44.

Mr. Holman, the blind traveller, who was recently at Venice, is about to proceed by Triests on an extensive jurney. He has visited, smongst other objects of interest, the celebrated Cathedral of St. Mark, at Venice; examining its various details, and ascertaining by the touch the most minute admeasurements. Mr. Holman intends to publish the result of his inquiries.

The Revestle Gracette stytes that on Monday last.

admeasurements. Mr. Holman intends to publish the result of his inquiries.

The Brussils Gazette states that on Monday last, a farmer was robbed and murdered on a public road near Malines.

The largest salmon taken in the Highland streams this season weighed 27lbs. This fine fish was landed by Mr. Ella, after an hour's play, without any assistance, and with a single gut line, in the waters of Aradily, the property of Wm. Grant Macdowall, Eag.

There is to be an exhibition of the products of industry next year at Vienna, but it will be confined to the manufactures of Austria; whereas the Berlin exhibition includes the products of the whole of Germany. The Emperor of Austria; it is said, to create a special order of merit for the manufacturers who shall be declared worthy of it, and the possessor of the decoration will be declared no bic; but his nobility is not to be hereditary.

Teach, who, it will be recollected, alternated to assassingte the King.

Tsech, who, it will be recollected, attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia, has been tried, and sentenced to be broken on the wheel. Tsech received the notification of his sentence with perfect columness, declined exercising his right of appeal, and has since not only retained an imperturbable indifference, but even assumed a haughty and arrogant demeanour. It is, however, reported that an ex efficio appeal will be laid before the Royal Court of Berlin.

The Austrian Government have given orders to arrest all persons found jobbing in public securities in the streets or elsewhere after the Exchange

The revolutionary Italians who are at Malta, and who have been endeavouring to earol men at Corfu and on the coast of Albania, for a new descent on the Papal States, have entirely failed in their attempts.

A Stockholm journal of the 10th instant says it is generally understood in Sweden that the Emperor of Morocco has abandoned all claim to tribute from Sweden and Deomark.

The project of still further facilitating the intercourse between Europe and India, by means of a railway across the Isthmus of Suez, is resumed, and hopes are still entertained of its being put into a train for an early accomplishment of the important design.

The railroad from Altona to Kiel was opened on the 18th, in honour of the anniversary of the birth of the King of Denmark. Prince Frederick of Holstein accompanied the municipality of Altona in the experimental trip.

Mental trip.

A letter from Gottingen of the 14th announces the death, at the age of seventy-nine, of M. Gustave Hugo, a celebrated writer, and one of the Councillors of Justice of the Hanoverian Government.

The Brussels journals of Saturday state that Mr. Dyce Sombre had arrived in that capital, and that he is on his way to London.

At a meeting of proprietors of East India Company's Stock, held on Wednessay moreing, the motion for a grant of an annuity of £1000 to Sir Wednes lay morring, the motion for a grant of an an Wilham Nott, was confirmed without a dissentient voice

Nearly 40,000 letters were received for delivery at the Brighton Post ffice during the week ending Saturday last.

According to a Paris letter, a statue of Colbert is about to be erected at Russian, his native city.

The German papers announce the accession of Bohemia to the German customs Union for a period limited to five years, and attach considerable importance to the event, as completing the Zollverein on the East.

The Sixth Scientific Congress of Italy is now going on at Milan, and appears to be a very brilliant one. At the first general meeting of the society at the Palace of Brera, the statue of the celebrated Cavalieri, the Galileo of Milan, was inaugurated. The Vicercy of Italy was present, Count Borromeo presided, and M. Piola pronounced the introductory discourse.

The Grand Council of the Valais, in its last sitting, adopted the new constitution by a majority of fifty three votes; but the first vote is reserved for the declaration of the primary assemblies, which are convoked for the 20th of next month.

for the declaration of the primary assemblies, which are convoked for the 20th of next month.

The French Government is making great improvements in the post-office. Since the first of the present month letters of value or importance can be placed under the more immediate care of the post-office functionaries, with the privilege of paying the postage before hand or not, as may be convenient. The towns on the line of the Rouen and Orleans railway have two, and in some places three deliveries of letters a day.

A letter from Jassy, Sept. 4. says:—"Our country also is about to have its railroads. Prime Stourday, who has invested capital in almost all the great railroads of Germany, intends getting one constructed from Zurin, on the frontier of Austrian Gallicia, to Galars, situated at the conflux of the Pruth and the Danube, so as to pass through the whole of Moldavia, and to form the prolongation of that which the States of Gallicia are getting executed from Oswiczyn (where one of the branches of the northern line of the Emperor Ferdinand is to end) to the frontier of Moldavia."

The Cologne Gazette states that the grand deputation appointed by the Senate and Burgners of Hamburgh to decide on the question of the treaties for the navigation of the Elbe has recommended their ratification.

FOOT-RACING FOR A SILVER Cor.—On Wednesday an interesting foot-race was contested at the Balloon Gardens, Battersea, and from the well-known celebrity of the men who had entered their names, a very large number of spectators were present. The distance contested was aix hundred yards, and to leap ten hurdles. The subjoined is a list of the competitors: "John Smith, Mason, Byrom, Wyld, and E. Smith, of London; Badeock, of Birmingham, Hopewell, of Nottingham; and Moon, of Sussex. In hetting, Badeock was favourite. The men appeared at the starting-mark attired in a racing coatume, and at the signal they went away at a sharp rate; Smith, Badcock, and Byrom taking the lead, the others falling into the rear; Badeock cleared the hurdles in fine style, Smith pursuing him closely, and running hard for the winning goal, Byrom was, when within 200 yards off the last hurdle, thirty yards behind his opponents, when he made a very great exertion, and succeeded in coming up, and as spirited race ensued, which terminated by Smith coming in first, Byrom second, Badcock third. Very large sume of money changed hands; the ground was in excellent condition, and the affair well arranged.

The Parntea.—"I pity the printer," said my uncle. "Because, in the first place," continued the Corporal, looking full upon my uncle, "because he must endeavour to please everybody. In the negligence of a moment, perhaps, a small paragraph pops upon him; he hastily throws it to the compositor; it is inacrted; and he is ruined to a l tents and purposes." "Too much the case, Trim," said my uncle, with a deep sigh; froo—much—the—case," "And, please your honour," continued Trim, elevating his voice and striking into an imploring attitude, "this is not the whole." "Go on, Trim," said my uncle, feelingly, "The printer, sometimes," pursued the Corporal, "hist upon a piece that pleases him mightly; and he thinks it cannot but go down with his subscribers ho can calculate the human m.md? He inserts it, and it is all over with him. They forgive others, but the



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT FORDING THE GARRY.

#### (Continued from page 201).

tint on the rich foliage round the castle, it might be supposed that spring was going to return once more before the coming winter. Yesterday the Prince went out grouse shooting on the moors in front of the castle, and her Majesty having expressed a desire to witness the sport, the pony was ordered, and her Majesty set forth to ascend the neighbouring hill, which commands an extensive view of the moors. Her Majesty was accompanied by Lord Glen'yon, who walked by the side of the pony, and the gilly, Sandy Macara, who has had the honour of leading her Majesty's pony during her rambles.

The Prince shot six pair of grouse, which were immediately forwarded to the castle. His Royal Highness had intended to go deer-stalking yesterday in Glen Tilt, but as the wind was unfavourable the projected excursion was deemed impracticable. Lady Glenlyon and Lady Canning drove out in the afternoon to visit Mr. Butler, of Fascala.

Military law is adhered to most rigidly by her Majesty's guard of Athol Highlanders. Lord Glenlyon's brother, the Hon. Captain Murray, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who has lately arrived here, was refused admittance by the guard, because he was not furnished with the necessary countersign, although he offered to write an order for his own admission. We need scarcely mention that the hon, gentleman has since succeeded in gaining access to his noble bro-ther's domain; but whilst, the circumstance has occasioned some amusement, it has also evinced the strictness with which these fine fellows perform their

Orders have been received on board the royal steam-yacht, Victoria and Albert, to have everything ready for her Majesty's embarkation on Monday, the 30th inst., on which day her Majesty has signified her intention of leaving Scotland on her return voyage. The yacht is still lying in the river Tay, off Dundee, and it is understood that her Majesty will embark at the same place where she landed, and that the royal party will leave Blair Athol on Monday morning immediately after breakfast, and arrive in Dundee between three and four o'clock the same afternoon, whence they will proceed at once on board the yacht. this arrangement her Majesty will arrive at Wootwich near mid-day on Wednes-day. The voyage from the river to Dundee occupied upwards of forty-two hours, and, calculating that it will take the same to return, should her Msjesty embark at Dundee at four o'clock on Monday, the 30th inst., the yacht will reach Woolwich on Wednesday, Oct. 2, about ten o'clock.

[So far we quote the statement of a contemporary, for whose opinions alto-

there we are not responsible.]

Another account says, "It is now arranged that the Queen will leave Blair
Athol on Tuesday, the 1st of October, and not Monday, the 30th of September. The reason assigned for the change is, that there would be very extensive preparations to make on the day preceding the journey, and that day being the Sabbath, which in Scotland is observed with very great strictness, there would be some difficulty and inconvenience in making the necessary arrangements."

It is generally understood that her Majesty has been so much gratified with her visit to the Highlands, that she will return to Blair Athol next summer. Orders

have been given for a full-dress of tartan, for shooting, for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and this has given rise to the report that the Prince is about to don the kilt. Her Majesty will also, as soon as the period of Court mourning has expired, have several dresses of tartan made, and the Scottish fabrics bid fair to be very fashionable in Court circles during the approaching winter.

The large engraving at page 200 illustrates the picturesque locality of Glen Tilt, wherein are vast herds of wild deer, said to number from 12,000 to 15,000. They are driven down from the hill in herds, three of them being generally in drance of the others

The banks of the Tilt, along the whole of the glen, are beautifully wooded for some distance up the sides, and there is a succession of fine romantic walks and drives. Further on, at the Fender, a small tributary stream which falls into the Tilt, there are some pretty falls, but at this season the volume of water is so much reduced that they lose much of their striking effect. A few miles higher up, the sides of the glen become more naked and barren, and the celebrated geologist, Dr. Hutton, here discovered some junctions of the primary and secondary strata, which so delighted him, that his guides thought he had discovered a mine of gold, and the story runs that several of the peasants spent many days after Dr. Hutten's departure in diggirg about the neighbourhood, in the hope of finding the golden treasure. On the right, near the rivulet of Torhainn, her Majesty was pointed out the remains of a sylvan palace of great extent, which had been built by a former Earl of Athol, in order to entertain King James V., the Pope's Legate, and other visitors of distinction. When the palace had served its purpose, it is said that it was ordered to be burnt, that strangers might be impressed with a high notion of the easy circumstances in which the Scottish nobility lived. The probability is that the sylvan mansion was destroyed by accident.

The original sketch of the above engraving has been submitted to her Majesty, who has been pleased to express approval of its spirit and fidelity.

The large engraving, upon the opposite page, shows the most picturesque view of Blair Castle and Glen Tilt, sketched from the Hill of Tulloch.

Above this illustration is a view of the Lower Falls of Bruar, one of the beau-

tiful scenes which our artist has had the honour of sketching for her Majesty.

In the other scene, Prince Albert and Lord Glenlyon are stalking deer. "That it is a chase," says Mr. Scrope, "which throws all other field sports in the back-ground, and, indeed, makes them appear wholly insignificant, no one, who has been initiated in it, will attempt to deny. The beautiful motions of the deer, his picturesque and noble appearance, his asgacity, and the skilful generalship which



THE FALLS OF THE TUMMELL.



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT ON TULLOCH HILL.

can alone insure success in the pursuit of him, keep the mind in a state of pleasurable excitement."

" Magnificent creature! to reach thee I strain Through forest and glen, over mountain and plain; Yet, now thou art failen, thy fate I deplore, And lament that the reign of thy greatness is o'er."

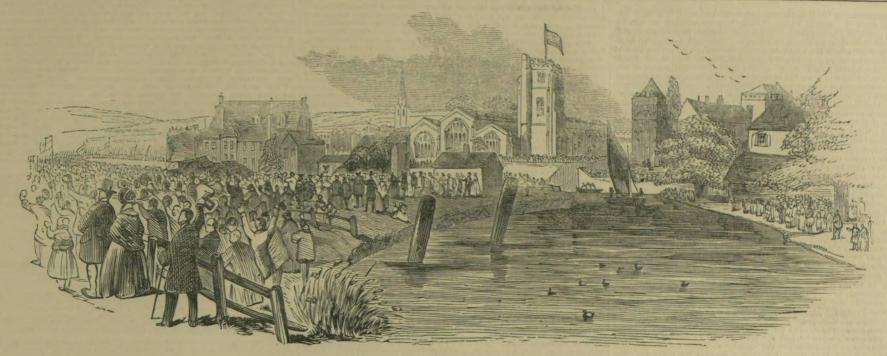
The Hon, T. LIDDELL.

Bust of the Duke of Wellington.—We are gratified to learn that the Duke of Wellington has intimated to the authorities of Eton College that it is his grace's intention to present to that institution a bust of himself.

Marriages in High Liff.—On Tuesday morning the marriage of Henry Tufnell, Eaq., M.P., and the Hon. Frances Byng, second daughter of General Lord Strafford, G.C.B., and niece to G. Byng, Eq., M.P. for Middlesex, was solemnized in the parish church of St. Marylebone. The Misses Hope Vere, and Miss Tufnell were bridesmaids. The same day the Rev. Edgell Wyett Edgell, rector of North Cray, was married to the Hon. Henrietta Otway Cave, youngest daughter of the Baroness Braye and the late Henry Otway, Eq., of Stamford Hall, Leicestershire. The Rev. Lord William Somerset, canon of Bristol, eldest surviving son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and uncle of the present Duke, was married on Tuesday last, at Filton Church, Gloucestershire, to Frances, widow of the late Mr. Cornelius O'Calleghan, of Ballynahinch, county Clare.

present Duke, was married on Tuesday last, at Filton Church, Gloucestershire, to Frances, widow of the late Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Ballynahinch, county Clare. We understand the marriage of the Hon. Frederick Paul Methuen and Miss Horatia Sandford, only daughter and heiress of the Rev. John Sandford, of Connaught-place, will be solemnised early in the ensuing month.

The I RAJGURATION OF THE STATUE OF DUQUESNE AT DIEFFE.—The town of Dieppe on Sunday, from sunrise to long after nightfall, presented a scene of gaiety characteristic of the grand fête-days of the French. The occasion was the inauguration of the statue of Duquesne, a French admiral, born in the town in 1610, which had been erected in the Place Royale, facing from St. Jacques to the Hotel de Ville. The vessels in the harbour sand offing were decorated with the tricolour, as was likewise the Place Royale, the middle portion of which had been separated from the remainder of the square for the purpose of affording room for the military, the National Guard, and deputations from the various trades connected with ship building, to attend the inauturation. At sunrise the commencement of the fife was announced by salutes fired from the Government steamers in the roads, as well as from the Castle and batteries. Towards noon the military, marines, and National Guards, a portion of them habited in the costume of the time of Duquesne, went through their evolutions on the Place, in front of the Hotel des Bains, whence they marched round the town, assembling at the Place Royal. Precisely at three o'clock, the Place being crowded to excess, some speeches were made by the authorities, commemorative of the achievements of Duquesne, and at a given signal the statue, which is of bronze and of colossal dimensions, was uncovered amidst the plaudits of the multitude assembled to do honour to their deceased warrior and townsman, and salutes from the steamers and escarpments. A splendid display of fireworks took place in the evening, at the Castle, where a representat



OPENING OF THE MAIDSTONE BRANCH RAILWAY.

#### OPENING OF THE BRANCH RAILWAY FROM THE DOVER LINE TO MAIDSTONE.

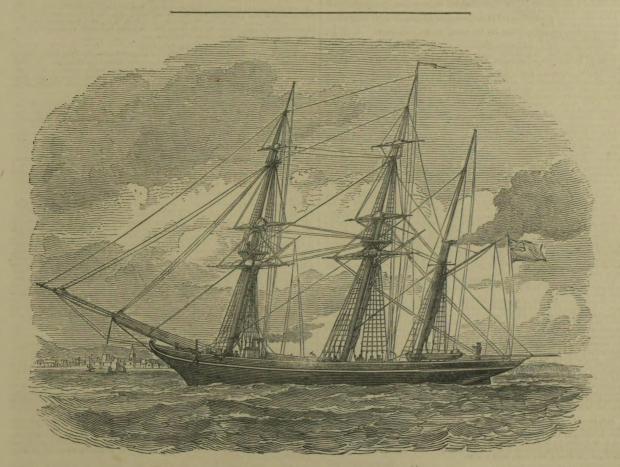
Newton, of Wingham, writing of the "King's town" of Maidstone, in 1741, says, "The country almost every where round the town is full of populous villages, and good pleasant seats of the nobility and gentry. The greatest blemish is the roads, which used to be rough, stony, and narrow; but are now much mended and improved on every side of the town, to its very great advantage, and to the honour of several worthy gentlemen, who cheerfully contributed to so good a work." Much, however, remained to be done; the famous city of Caer-Medwag continued to our own day to be almost an isolated place. The roads, generally, were "soft," and the only good ones were rendered comparatively valueless by the steep hills in their course. The reproach of Maidstone is now wiped away. On Tuesday last a new branch railway, from the Paddock-wood station of the South-eastern line, put the town in close and easy communication with the metropolis, or the north, and with Folkestone and the continent, or the south. These great advantages—to say nothing of the greater moral ones likely to accrue to the benighted villagers of mid-Kent—seemed to have been fully appreciated by the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Maidstone, for, on the occasion of opening the branch line, they gave the Directors and friends of the Dover Company an invitation to dine with them under circumstances of more than usual "jolification." Accordingly, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday of several worthy gentlemen, who cheerfully contributed to so good a

morning last, a special train, richly dressed with flags and flowers, left the Bricklayers' Arms with the company, and, proceeding on its way, reached the Paddock-wood, a distance of forty-five miles, in little more than one hour and a half. Here the admirable signals recently adopted by the Company, were examined by the visitors, and their use, in connection with the new line, explained. Starting thence, the Maidstone branch, leaving the main line on the right, proceeds by a gentle inflection towards the beautiful wood crowned heights of Mereworth. Soon afterwards the river Medway appears, and then commences the picturesque scenery for which the course of the line is so justly celebrated. The valley of the "Med-Vaga," runs through the chart, marl, ragstone, and galt strata, till it reaches the Shanklin sand, beyond Wateringbury. These formations at the presence of an ever-shifting stream, they seem to reach their greatest perfection. The hills are clothed throughout with hop gardens, cherry and filbert orchards (the natural produce of the soil), and, occasionally, with fine patches of Holmoak and other celebrated denizens of the Southern Wealds. The boldness of Salvator's grouping seems, in fact, to be united in this charming vailey with the softened tints of Claude or Gainsborough. On reaching Wateringbury station, Alderman Lucas, surrounded by his family and a large party of friends, was observed standing beneath a flag, on which were inscribed the words, "Old England, our Church, and our Queen," and loudly hailing the approach of the train. The example of the stout old "water-jencible" to their cozy seats in the return train to town at ten o'clock. Thus ended a memorable, and, to all parties, a happy day.

of All Saints, and the adjoining conege; and, in the background, a noble sweep of the chain of hills, which constitute the northern downs.

The branch is a single line of rails; but provision has also been made for the laying down of another line, should the amount of traffic render the addition necessary. The inclination of the line varies little from a dead level, and its course embraces a succession of somewhat sudden curves, conjoined by what Hogarth would have called, lines of beauty. The length is about nine miles.

After the arrival of the long-expected "first train," the scene at Maidstone became, in the best sense of the term, a holiday one. Trains ran up and down the line gratis. The shops were closed. Social parties were made between the inhabitants and the visitors, to explore the wonders of Allington Castle, Leeds Castle, Boxley Abbey, and other celebrated places in the neighbourhood. The directors and friends of the Company sat down, at five o'clock, to a most sumptuous dinner in the Town-hall. The ruder merry-makers burned tar-barrels in the street; and, finally, huzzaed the Londoners to their cozy seats in the return train to town at ten o'clock. Thus ended a memorable, and, to all parties, a happy day.



THE IRON STEAM SCREW COLLIER, "Q E. D."

THE "Q. E. D." SCREW STEAM

A perfect novelty in the coal trade arrived in the river Thames, at the close of last week, and took in her moorings at the tier off Princes Stairs, Rotherhithe, where she has attracted considerable attention and curiosity. This was an iron vessel of handsome appearance, barque rigged, with taunt masts and square yards, the masts raking aft in a manner that is seldom seen except in the waters of the United States. The hull was built by Mr. Cootes, who is the owner, at Walker's-quay, near Newcastle, and is of peculiar construction, with a 20 horse power engine, by Hawthorn, which turns a screw propeller (a compound of several inventions), having four flies or flaps a right angles with each other, the bend of each flap at an angle of 45 degrees from the centre. Her length over all is 130 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet 6 inches; tonnage by admeasurement, 273 tons, but capable of carrying 340 tons of coals, and with this weight her draught of water is 11 feet 9 inches abaft, and 10 feet 3 inches forward. Her hold is divided into separate chambers (so that injury to the bottom in one chamber will not affect the others), and each chamber has a false floor of sheet iron hermetically closed; and between the bottom and these floors are spaces to be filled with water by means of large taps, for the purpose of ballast—so that her only ballast is the liquid element which may, if required, be pumped out again in a very short time by the engine. Her bows are like the sharp end of a wedge rising to a lofty billet-head, and her overhanging stem projects much more than is customary; but, though low, the flatness of what is usually termed the counters must lift her to every swell, so as to render it next to impossible for a sea to break over the taffrail; but we with a 20 horse power engine, by Hawthorn, which turns a screw pro-

fancy that when struck as she scuds aft, the concussion must be very great. On her stern is an armorial bearing, with the motto, "Spes mea Christus," and beneath these appears her name, the "Q. E. D., of Newcastle."

The cabin is commodious, with a raised roof surrounded with window-lights, enabling persons below to see what is passing upon deck. There are four sleeping apartments and a state-room for the Captain; a swinging compass is suspended, having a magnet on each side, and one before it, to counteract the attraction of the iron. Her shrouds are wire-rope served over, with a strong double screw to each shroud to set it up when slack without the smallest difficulty and with scarcely any labour. Her mainmast from the step to the cap is 65 feet in altitude, her mainyard 52 feet in squareness, and from the keel to the royal-truck the height is about 130 feet; the other masts and yards are in proportion, the mizenmast being of iron, and hollow, so as to form a funnel for the engine-fire, and it is not the least curious part about her to see the smoke issuing from the mizenmast head. This vessel was launched on St. Swithin's day (15th July), took in a cargo of coals at Newcastle (from 18 to 20 keels), but getting aground on the Hook of the Gunfleet Sand, in the Swin, was obliged to heave two or three keels of coals overboard. She laid ashore several hours, but sustained no damage. We are informed that she steers with ease, sails remarkably well, and when tried with the screw propeller, rather exceeded expectation. Much ingenuity has been displayed in putting her together, and we feel confident that the time is not far distant when our ships of the line will be fitted with engines and screw in a somewhat similar manner. Of the success of the constructor's experiment we trust that he may hereafter be enabled to say Q. E. D.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF AULD SCOTLAND.

CASSILLIS CASTLE.

Cassillis Castle stands on a becautiful "haugh" on the left bank of the Doon, about a mile from the parish village of Dalrymple. The first mention that is made of it is, that it was transferred in the reign of David II., King of Scotland, from a family named Montgomery, to that of Sir John Kennedy, of Dunure direct male ancestor of the present Marquis of Ailsa. Tradition, as is usually the case among the castles of the "olden time," has handed to posterity (in the shape of a beautiful ballad, sung to an air entitled "Lady Cassillis Lilt.") the following tale connected with Cassillis castle:—While John VI., Earl of Cassillis, was attending the assembly of divines at Westminster, his consort is said to have been seduced away from this house by a party of gipsies, headed by a lover in disguise; the consequence of this imprudence was, her confinement for life in a tower, in the neighbouring town of Maybole. The "Countess" room," a small chamber in the upper floor (from which the tradition represents the unlucky lady before mentioned as compelled to behold her lover and more than a dozen of his companions, as they hung on a tree below) is still shown, but

'han a dozen of his companions, as they hung on a tree below) is still shown, but is now a sleeping-room for servants.

The grounds, through which the "Bonnie Doon," made sacred by the muse of the poet Burns, "rins, sumplin, clear," are laid out in the modern style, and are eminently beautiful.

Behind the castle rise three or four small hills, called "the Cassillis Downans." On this enchanted ground it is, that the fays or fairies are supposed by the neighbouring inhabitants to hold their "midnight revels." Burns alludes to this in the opening of the poem of "Halloween," when he says:—



"Upon that night, when fairles light, On Cassillis' Downans dance, Or, o'er the lays in splendid blaze, On sprightly coursers prance."

On the top of one of those hills is a circular mound, probably the remains of a fort, as a farm on slope of the hill bears the name of Dunree, obviously Dunrigh, the King's castle.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

It may seem, at the first glance, a piece of barbarity to allude, under the head of "sport," to last Monday's town settling for the St. Leger; but, as Hamlet says, "We would be cruel only to be kind." Whether it be right or wrong to bet upon horse-racing may be a matter of opinion; but, the wager being perpetrated, there can be no dispute about its being unhandsome to cheat the winner of his gains. Still this is a contingency which occurs upon every settlement of accounts following a race meeting; and so common hast grown as to have become almost a matter of course. Now this is morally monstrous—we mean the term as relating to human affairs—beyond almost anything to be found in civilized policy. In London the whole business of betting, or very nearly all, is transacted at Tattersall's. There, ninetenths of the betting books are made, and turf balances paid and received. What shall be said, then, of a society such as this, towards the preservation of whose honour and honesty the only precaution ever adopted is the placing of a policeman on guard at the door of its assembly-room on a few especial days of the season? With a remedy so simple and so specific at hand, one can only attribute the present state of things to a moneymania, or madness of the odds, which drives men to consider a wager, like virtue, "its own reward," and to despise all ulterior prospects of profit. Tattersall's being the sole mart of metropolitan turf speculation, it follows that if means were used to ascertain the probable solvency of parties admitted as members, a reasonable prospect of security would exist for those who made contracts within its walls. This duty by no means attaches to the landlord or landlords of the premises, but to the community therein holding association. A committee, elected by ballot, or otherwise, should be provided before the end of the present season, to provide over the admissions for next year. We don't desire to devise the plan, or to canvass its details, but simply to state that the system of indiscriminate

doctrine; recollect it is the arena for gambling, according to act of Parliament.

Yachting, and rowing, and cricketing, and fishing, are over; and the rural catalogue, as concerns the man of enterprise and spirit, runs short. Grace to Diana! however, pheasant shooting begins with the next week; grace to Providence! it didn't begin (without the aspirate) some weeks ago, for John Frenchman grinned wickedly through his moustaches, and John Bull was "tucking up his fingers for a fight." Your metropolitan sportsman has had a dull se'nnight of it. The only morsel of excitement dealt him was the publication of the acceptances for the great Newmarket Handicaps, which were out on Tuesday. These number forty-six for the Cesarewitch, in the second October Meeting, and seventy-five! for the Cambridgeshire, in the Houghton. Observe the policy of low prices; the forfeit for the former is fifteen sovereigns—for the latter only ten; which will probably make the stake to the winner a couple of hundred the best. To attempt any analysis of such fields is, of course, out of the question. This crumb of opinion we may venture on, however, and that is, to hint that the Cambridgeshire will be the best betting race of the two. An industrious man on the spot on the day will stand a fair chance of laying against a dozen or a score at about 10 to 1. There will be people, at the last moment, ready to back their fancies at any price. The Cesarewitch, being so long in the market, affords the takers time to pick and choose, and make their own terms; but very little betting takes place on the Cambridgeshire till the eve of the issue. For this reason a trip to the Houghton Meeting admits of being made an excursion of both profit and pleasure.

TAITERSALL'S.

# TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The St. Leger settling was resumed this afternoon; but, if we may judge from the dissatisfied countenances that met us in every part of the room, was a widely different affair to what is described, and correctly, we believe, to have taken place at Doncaster. Two or three parties who did not show are supposed to have "cut their sticks allogether;" and others who did, might just as well have kept away. On the whole, we should say that of the money that ought to have been paid this afternoon, not one-half was forthcoming—so much for the "town" settling. Of betting, there was so little that a brief quotation will suffice. tation will suffice.

10 to 1 agst Souvenir f (t) | 14 to 1 agst The Brewer (t) | 20 to 1 agst Campanero

13 to 1 agst Cobweb c (t) | 25 to 1 agst Hedger (t) | 35 to 1 agst Connaught Ran20 to 1 — Sir G. Heathcote's lot (t). | 40 to 1 — Columbus | 50 to 1 — Myrrha c (t)

OAKS.

10 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch (t)

THURSDAY.—The Cesarewitch betting took rather an extensive range, but in the sums laid out held out small encouragement to the round-bettera, only the first four or five favourites havi g been backed with anything like spirit. The Derby was also touched upon, but to almost as little purpose—in time, however, it must be a good betting race. We give the market prices:—

	CESAREWITCH.	
7 to 1 agst Souvenir	16 to 1 aget Una (1)	20 to 1 agst The Bride
12 to 1 - The Brewer (t	18 to 1 - Give-Him-a-	20 to y with De Olos (e)
14 to 1 Haitoe (t)	Name	20 to 1 - Lightning (t)
15 to 1 - Rowena	20 to 1 - Scalteen	20 to 1 Marquise
	ZU CU 1 — SCALLECT	20 10 7
15 to 1 - Glossy (t)	The second second	
	DERBY.	,
10 to 1 agst Alarm	25 to 1 aget Minikin c.	40 to 1 agat Brother to E.O.(t
22 to 1 - Kedger	30 to 1 - Old England	50 to 1 -Laird o' Cockpen
20 10 1	Total and Alley Call	103

The Winner of the St. Leger Race.—Foigh-a-Ballagh is a brown horse, 15 hands 3½ inches high. He is own brother to Irish Birdcatcher, bred by George Knox. Eaq., of Brownstown House, county Kildare. He was purchased by Mr. Irwin of Mr. Knox, in July, 1842, with eight other horses—the price for the lot £2,000. He ran third to the Cue for the Champagne Stakes last year, and paid forfeit for all his other engagements up to the St. Leger. His future engagements are the Grand Duke Michael, the Cesarewitch, and Cambridgeshire Stakes.

Running Match for Twenty Pounds.—On Monday the foot-race between John Smith, the London champion, and Benjamin Badeock, of Birmingham, came off at the Beehive cricket ground, Walworth, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. The contested distance was 440 yards, in which there were twelve hurdles placed at equal distances, over which the men were to leap. Smith was the first to clear the nearer hurdle, closely pursued by Badeock; and at two hundred yards the men were in equal positions. It was quite manifest that Smith had superiority in speed, while Badeock excelled in leaping the hurdles. A spirited race ensued the remaining distance, both competitors making strenuous efforts, and after an admirable contest Badeock came in the winner, beating his opponent by two yards.

Archery.—On Saturday last, the Pagoda Gold Medal of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, was shot for in Hope Park, and gained by John Gillespie. Eq.

Chess.—The "Palamèle" contains a correspondence between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant, by which it appears that a new chess-match is to take place

Curss.—The "Palamèdes" contains a correspondence between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant, by which it appears that a new chess-match is to take place on Oct. 15, at Paris, for the same stake (£100 a side) as that played for last year. The conditions will be, in the main, the same as those agreed to for the former match; there are, however, one or two points which are at present under consideration, and which may be modified. One of those is a proposition of Mr. Staunton's, to play the King's pawn two squares by both players, whether for attack or defence, at the commencement of each party; another point proposed by the same gentleman is to limit the match to 13 games in place of 21—the winner of the first 7 games being the conqueror. The object of this latter change is to lessen the time which the match will cause him to remain in Paris. As there is no doubt from the tenor of the two champions' letters that these matters will be arranged, the match may be looked on as aettled.

# CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 50.

WHITE.

Kt takes Kt ch
Kt takes R ch
K takes Q dis ch
Q takes B and mates

BLACK.

R takes Kt ch
Q takes Kt ch
B interposes ch

ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Monday morning the Rugby and other mails did not reach the General Post-office until past seven o'clock, being two hours behind time. It appears that early in the morning the axietree of one of the railway carriages had broken down, near Chesterfield, and caused the delay. Happily no bodily njury of any moment was sustained by any person.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RUMOURED BREVET.—The expected military brevet will include licutenant generals, major-generals, and colonels of 1837; licutenant-colonels. majors, and captains of 1836, and will cause the following changes:—Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence to command the Dublin district, vice General Wyndham, promoted; Major General Prince George of Cambridge to be Inspector of Cavalry, vice General Lygon, promoted; Colonel Sr Robert Sale to be Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, vice Colonel Napier, promoted; Colonel Sir Richard England K.C.B., to be Adjutant-General in India, vice Colonel Sir Robert Sale to Ireland; Colonel Love. C.B., 73rd Regiment. to be Colonel on the Staff at Corfu, vice Prince George of Cambridge; Colonel Spink, to be Deputy Quatermaster-General in Ireland, vice Bainbridge, promoted.

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.—Captain Richard Arthur, C.B., is appointed by the Admirally to be superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, vacant by the decease of the gallant Captain Fisher.

Captain George Moubray (1812) has been appointed to the command of the Victory, vice Arthur.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MATTHEW SMITH.—Captain Matthew Smith died on

Captain George Moubray (1812) has been appointed to the command of the Victory, vice Arthur.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MATTHEW SMITH.—Captain Matthew Smith died on Saturday, at Richmond-hill, in the 76th year of his age. On the 14th of January, 1829, he received a good service pension of £150 per annum.

SUDDAN DEATH OF CAPTAIN BLAKEMAN.—On Monday an inquest was held at Dover, on view of the body of Captain John Blakeman, who fell down in a fit on Saturday, and expired in a few minutes. Verdict, "Died from natural causes." The deceased officer was at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna; the expedition to Walcheren; in the Peninsular from November, 1812, to May, 1814, including the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenece, Heights of Echelar, Nivelle; 9th to 18th December, Orthes and Toulouse; served in the American war, and was at Fort Eric in 1814; was with the army of observation when the Allies entered Paris; and served twenty years in India.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN BASIL HALL.—The funeral of Captain Basil Hall took place at Kingston, near Southese, on Tuesday last. It was strictly private. For two years Captain Basil Hall has been lost to his friends, and to the world. A post mortem examination of the brain was made, proving that the cause of his illness and death arose from a softening of the brain, producing in the first place paralysis. There can be little reason to doubt that this disorder was brought on by severe mental exertion, and by arduous application to the duties of his profession, and especially in tropical climates.

The launch of the Sampson steam-vessel building at Woolwich dockyard, which was appointed to take place to-day, has been postponed to Tuesday next. Major-General Lord F. Fitzelarence, second son of the late King, it is rumoured, is likely to succeed Major-General Wyndham in the military command of the Dublin district.

Army Moyrments.—The undermentioned removals of troops are ordered to take place, viz. the 7th Foot depot from Clonnel to Carlow, the 61st Foot depot take place, viz. the 7th Foot

of the Dublin district.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The undermentioned removals of troops are ordered to take place, viz, the 77th Foot depôt from Clonmel to Carlow, the 61st Foot depôt from Cork to Templemore, the 88th Foot depôt from Paisley to Aberdeen, the 89th Foot depôt from Dublin to Newbridge, the 90th Foot depôt from Carlow to Clonmel, and the 93rd Foot depôt from Templemore to Birr.

#### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANCE, Friday.—Compared with those of last week, the arrivals of English, wheat up to our markets since Monday, have been rather scanty; hence the show of samples of that grain on offer this morning was limited. For most descriptions the demand was steady, and previous rates were well supported. Its foreign wheat a fair business was dong at late rates. The duty on foreign barley having declined to 3s, with very little chance of its falling any lower, several large parcels were brought forward, and which had a most depressing influence upon the trade, on somewhat essier terms. The supply of malt was pretty well cleared off, at previous quotations. Oats, beans, and peas, were about stationary.

prestly well cleared off, at previous quotations. Oats, beans, and peas, were accurated by the control of the c

1815. 4100. Min. 236. 100 150.

# MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The absence of political excitement, and the usual limited transactions of this period of the year, have been made available to an unusual extent by the leading members of the Stock Erchange, who are nearly all out of town. These causes combined, have tended to render the market dull in the absence of business, and a slight decline took place on Tuesday. The Government broker, however, taking his purchase, restored the market on the following day. The settlement of the Bank Charter, and the results of the late meeting, have produced some large purchasers in Bank Stock, which has improved to 209 to 210. India stock has also been in demand, it being with Bank Stock a favourite investment with wealthy permanent investors. The last quotation is 288. Consolis advanced to 100½ on Thursday, which price is maintained. Exchequer Bills are 74 to 76. India Bonds, 93 to 95.

The business of the Foreign Market has been very limited during the week, Brasilian improved on Tuesday upon the faith of a rumoured treaty with Brazili, quoting 90. With this exception, prices have been heavy, the speculators taking advantage of the late trifling advance to realise. Mexican continues tolerably steady at 37½, and Spanish, towards the close of the week, advanced to 24½ for the Activers. Three-per-Cents, 35½. Brazilian suffered a reaction on Thursday, put the Activers. Three-per-Cents, 35½. Brazilian suffered a reaction on the plant of the purpose of continuing her laster found and price an

nounced, and the speculators in the first having sold their scrip, are, perhaps, holders in the second, and, of course, add to the value of the last, by depreciating and opposing the orginal scheme. It must be understood, however, that in these remarks we do not include the directors and "band fide" holders of the shares, but only a class of speculators on the Stock Exchange, who write for shares in every new scheme, and having puffed it into value, sell the scrip as soon as it attains a certain premium. A new line has just appeared in competition with the London and York Railway, It is called the Direct Northern Railway, and includes York, Newcastle, Leeds, and Hull, with a great saving of distance. The first general meeting of the Directors and Shareholders of the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway was held on Wednesday. The report states the contracts were entered into at less than the estimate, but it has been necessary to issue 2100 additional shares. The proposition of the Brighton Company to take up any number of shares not exceeding 3000, provided the option of leasing the line at 4½ per cent. upon the estimate, viz., £475.000, was unanimously agreed to, and £1000 per annum voted to the directors for their services. The rival lines to Portsmouth have rendered South Western flat. During Thursday they were down as low as 71, but have since rallied and closed at 74½; Great Westerns have receded to 140; Birmingham and Gloucester to 105; the London and York line quotes 1½ to 2 pm.; Chester and Holvhead, 6½; Eastern Counties (New), 13; Birmingham Stock, 215; Brighton, 46½; Croydon, 15½; Dover. 39½; Trent Valley, 9½; Paris and Orleans, 88½; Paris and Rouen, 38½; Baris hand Foreign Market were extremely limited vesterday. Consols were done at par, and Bra-

SATURDAY MORNING.—The transactions in both the English and Foreign Market were extremely limited yesterday. Consols were done at par, and Brazilian at 88½. The Western lines of raiway quoted an advance upon their previous depression. South Western closed at 74½; Great Western, 142½; Birmingham Stock also improved to 217½.

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TURBDAT, SEFT. 24.

CROWN OFFICE, SEFF. 24.—County of Lancaster.—Northern Division.—John Talbot Clifton, Esq., in the your of Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, commonly called Lord Stanley, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—A KNOTT, Brighton miller.
BANKRUPTS.—C. R. WILLERT, Church-court, Clement's-lane, merchant. D. J. MACKENZIE, Chambers-street, Minories, provision-merchant. W. A MEARNS, Acrelane, Glapham, Surrey, ale and povier brewer. J. W. SNELL, Ramagate, Kent, lodging-house-keeper. P. ROBINSON, Warrington, Lancashire, bottle manufacturer. T. M. Moackman, Bradford, Yorkshire, tobacconist. H. GIBBONS, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, chemist.—W. BUWEN, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganthire, grocer and tallow-chandler.

cannoier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. HERIOf, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant. A. MURRAY, Edinburgh, farmer. R. STEVENSON, Glasgow, accountant.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 27.—Royal Regiment of Horae Guards.—Cornet H. D. Trelawny to be Lieutenant, vice the Earlof March; F. W. F. Berkeley to be Cornet, vice Trelawny. 10th Light Dragoous — Capt. B. Harrison to be Captain, vice Cathcart. 11th Light Dragoous.—Capt. B. Harrison to be Captain, vice Cathcart. 11th Light Dragoons.—Capt. A. Cathcart to be Captain, vice Harrison.

7th Foot: Ensign R. Kaye to be Lieut., vice Dickinson. 8th. Lieut. C. Holder to be Captain, vice Wast; E. W. Hardley to be Lieutenant, vice Holder; S. C. Craster to be Eusign, vice Hartley. 22d; Capt. T. White to be Captain, vice Giddie. 33d: Lieut. E. A. Milman to be Captain, vice Todd; Ensign R. Lacy to be Lieutenant, vice Milman; N. Kemp to be Ensign, vice Hartley. 24h; Capt. E. R. M. Ensign H. D. Gaynor to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser; G. Wolfe to be Ensign, vice Gaynor. 22nd: Capt. M. W. Goldie to be Captain, vice White. 51st: Breet Lieut. Col. C. Pepper to be Captain, vice H. C. C. Somerset; Lieut. A. J. W. Northey to be Captain, vice Pepper; Ensign D. Stephenson to be Lieutenant, vice Northey; G. W. Drought to be Ensign, vice Stephenson. 70th: F. A. Willis to be Ensign, vice Kaye. 92nd: Brevet Lieut. Col. H. Blake to be Captain, vice Pitcairn Lieut. K. D. Mackenzie; F. Macbean to be Ensign, vice Hamilton.

1st Weat India Regiment.—Lieut. W. Steevens to be Captain, vice Wickham: Ensign C.

Hamilton.

1st West India Regiment.—Lieut. W. Steevens to be Captain, vice Wickham; Ensign C.

Q. Dick to be Lieutenant, vice Steevens; H. L. Cafe to be Ensign, vice Dick.

Ceylon R. He Regiment.—Second Lieut. J. A. Layard to be First Lieutenant, vice Kelson;

Lieut. R. Hartman to be First Lieutenant, vice Stewart; Second Lieut. W. H. Kelson to be

First Lieutenant, vice Hartman; L. A. Forbes to be Second Lieut. W. H. Kelson to be

UNATAGED.—Lieut. C. H. G. Lenuox Earl of March to be Captain; Lieut. G. R. Pole

Untrachen. Lieut. C. H. G. Lennox Earl of March to be Captain.
DEGLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—T. W. BUTTERWORTH, Hulme, Lancashire, draper.
HANKRUPTS.—E. M'LAUGHLIN. Long-lane, Bermondaey, hair merchant. F. B. STACY and W. STACY, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, warehousemen. J. G. WEBB, Rosamond buildings, Islington, mineral-water manufacturer. T. ELDRIDGE, Upper North-place, Gray's nan-road, coach-builder. W. WILLIAMS and J. SAWTELL, Newport, Monouthshire, corn and provision merchants. J. LEYBOURN, Bradford, Yorkshire, provision shopkeper. J. LAMBERT, New Elvet, Durham, grocer.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—J. WATT, Edinburgh, turner. D. MILN, Dundee, grocer. H. LECK, Glasgow, manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

In Berkeley-square, the lady of Sydney Smirke, Esq., of a son.—At Norwood Lodge, Surrey, Mrs. Joseph Maudelsy, of a son.—At Logie, Mrs. Kinloch, of a daughter.—In Connaught-square, the wife of Commander J. G. Dick, R.N., of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Fledborough, Notts, the lady of the Rev. Augustus Fitzgerald, of a son.—At 43, South-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Evett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Jamaics, David Turnbull, Esq., her Majesty's Judge of the Court of Mixed Commission, to Alice, daughter of the late John Musson, Esq. — At Halifax, G. Alletson, jun., druegist, Barnsley, son of G. Alletson, gent, same place, to Emms, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Brook, woollen-draper, &c., Halifax. —— At Christ Church, Southport, John Coston, Esq., of Merrion-place, Higher Broughton, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Walker, Esq., Stocks, Cheetham Hill.

Stocks, Cheetham Hill.

DEATHS.

In Devonshire-place, Dr. H. Young, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service.

— In Park-lane, Lucy Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Bradford, in her 78th year.

At Farnham Royal, Bucks, Ann. the wife of Hugh Kinnaird, Esq., of her Majesty's Household.

— Lady Ellen, wife of J. W. Fane, Esq., of Shirbern-lodge, Oxfordshire, and daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.

— At Vevey, Canton de Vaad, Switzerland, Nathan Dunn, Esq., the proprietor of the Chinese Collection.

— In the 41st year of his age, Mathew Hawthorne, of the Three Horse Shoes, Milford-lane, Strand.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.-It is respectfully an-THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—It is respectfully annunced to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public at large, that this National Establishment will open for the Season on MONDAY, Sept. 30, when her Majesty's servants will perform (Sist time) a New Grand Operas, in three acts, entitled the BOHEMIAN GIRL; the Music composed expressly for this theatre by M. W. Baile. Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Count Aruheim, Governor of Fresburg, Mr. Borrani; Florestein, in Nephew, Mr. Harley; Thaddeus a proscribed Pole, Mr. Harrison: Arline, Miss Rainforth. After which will be produced, for the first time on the English stage, a Grand Ballet. in Three Acts, entitled THE CORSAIR, Composed by M. Albert; Courad, M. Albert; Julien, M. Desplaces; Sanguo, M. Montessu: Medora, Miss Clara Webster; Une Vivandisee, Mdlle. Auguste Delbes; Gulnare, Madlle. Adele Dumilatre. On TUESDAX, will be revived, Mr. Lacy's Opera of CINDERELLA; Cinderella, Miss Delcy. The celebrated Danseuse, Madlle. Adele Dumilatre, Monsieur Delbés, and Monsieur Aburtsus, Madlle. Auguste Delbés, and Monsieur Aburtsus, Madlle. Auguste Delbés, and Monsieur Aburtsus, Madlle. Auguste Delbés, and Monsieur Albert, will have the honour of appearing in the New Ballet of THE CORSAIR, on MONDAY NEXT, September 20th. The Box-office is open daily, from 10 in the Morning until 6 in the Evening.

\*\* It is respectfully announced that no one can, on any sccount, be admitted in future, either to the Dress Circle, or the Stalls, unless in evening costume. By order of the lessee, J. Coopers, Stage-Mansger.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPRITHEATRE—MONDAY, Supt. 30, by Special Desire, Revival of Lord Byron's MAZEPPA—LAST NIGHT in England of the Celebrated Mr. CARTER, the AMERICAN LION KING, with his Trop of Trained Wild Animals of the Forest, at \$10.7 Lord Byron's Equestrian and Dramatic Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the Wild Horse, with allits original effects. SCE\*BS of the CRCLE. Last Night, and First Time at Half-price, THE LION of the DESERT, or the FRENCH in MOROCCO—TUESDAY, and During the Week, MAZEPPA, Unequalled Feats of Horsemanship, and the CHINESE WAR.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. BROADFOOT.—BOX-office open from 11 till 5.

POURTEEN IOWAY IN DIANS.—VAUX HALL.—(Positively the LAST WEEK). Each day of the next week, from three to six. Encampment in four Wigwams from their own country—Dancing, Archery, Ball Playing, and Horsemanship. Admittance 1s., children and schools 6d. The Indian Amusements are in no wise connected with the evening fetes.

wise connected with the evening fetes.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The EXHIBITION of the WORKS of ART selected by Prizcholders will be OPEN to the Members and their Friends, presenting the usual tickets, at the GALLERY of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffick street, Pall-mall East, on the Evenings of TUESDAT, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, in NEXT WEEK.

GEORGE GODWIN, LEWIS POCOCK, Honorary Secretaries.

4. Trafalgar-square, Sept. 27th, 1814.

2. The Subscription lists for the year 1845 are now Open.

POYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The PRONIGHMAND AND ADDRESS OF THE SUBSCRIPT, AND ADDRESS OF THE SUBSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, WEDNESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and THE SUBSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, THOR OF THE SUBSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, THORSE OF THE SUBSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, WEDNE

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for OCTOBER, price MW81:
Adventures of a Scamp, Chap. VII. The
Swinestead Poll. Chap. VIII. The Swinestead Return, and our Return from Swinestead.
Dwellings of the Poor. From the Note-book
of an M.D.
Boys of London. The Steam-boat Boy. By
Mark Lemon
Fice Arts. Judgment of Paris.
Addison and Holland House. By John
Timbs.

Rambles Round London. By Luke Roder

by of Shops. By Angus B.

By Augustine Wade,
wer Spirit.

Office, 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street: and sold by all Booksellers.

Feet." Agent in London. Mr. Henny Waron, No. 11, Old Fish street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. This Royally Patronized and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most yare flowers and herbs of an eastern clinke, and perfectly free from all universal mixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included. Caveron.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trast underthe title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing univeral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 3', Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle.

\*\*All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!\*

\*\*IN TERESTING\*\*

To Measrs. RowLand and Son, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

\*\*Percy-place, Landgort, Portamouth, April 4th, 1844.

\*\*Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oll. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oll. I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also c

TO THE CARPET TRADE.—ROYAL PATENT VIC-TORIA CARPETING.—This carpeting having now most successfully stood the rest TORIA CARPETING.—This carpeting having now most successfully stood the test of competition with other descriptions of earpeting. THE PATENT WOOLLEN COUNTY COMPANY, who are the Sole Manufacturers, inform the Nobility. Gentry, and the Public, that their patterns for the present season, in entirely new and elegant designs by the first artists of the day, are now out, and may be had at all the principal Garpet Warehouses in London, and nearly every town of the United Kingdom. Economy being now the order the day with all classes, the public have the opportunity of yurchasing an article which, in strength and durability, is superior to Kidderminaster and Brussels, and at less than half the price. From the ingenious mode of manufacture it is also quite imperious to dust, an afvantage not possessed by any other description of carpeing. The public are cautioned against parties at the present time selling a stout priced drugget, and calling it the Victoria Felt Carpeting, the colours and quality of which will not bear comparison; the drugget being wove, the Patent neither wove nor spun, but felted, and as much superior to druggets as Turkey are to Kidderninster. The Company have also a large assorment of Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed in the most elegant and recherched designs and in all sizes. Tablings, Waist coatings, and various other goods of their Vatent Manufacture—Ma

HEALTH BETTER THAN GOLD.—Were a mine TEALTH BETTER THAN GOLD.—Were a mine of it would create? What joys for the possessor, what hopes for his friends; and what a scramble for all to obtain a share; as though gold was the grand and only object worthy of a struggle; it is, however, a fact to well known that gold, and all the luxnies it can purchase, cannot be enjoyed without health. It is the charm of existence, the true gold of life; the full enjoyment of which makes the the earth a paradise, enables its possessor to aurmount difficulties and to reader harmless all the troubles of life. What a stimulant this fact should be to all who are sickly or declining in years, to seek and obtain health; and how anxious should even the robust be to preserve it. What a blessing that a prize so ineatimable can be obtained so cheaply and certainly, as hundreds of thousands can proudly entity, who have used PARK'S LIFE PILLS.

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PRASER'S MAGAZINE for OCTOBER, Price 2s. 6d., Contains:—I. An Election to the Long Parliament. 2. The State Murder; a Tales. 8 Some Account of a Poet's Friend. In a Letter to Oliver Yorke, Esq. 4. Bull and Nongtongpaw.—By Anglomane. 5. Classics of the Table.—Sweetmeats, Reer, Cider, Perry, Liqueurs, and Wines. 6. On Matters Musical, and of the Italian Opera.—By Morgan Rattler. 7. Greece under the Romans. 8. Little Travels and Road-side Sketches.—By Kitmarsh. No. II. Ghent. 9. Apology for Art-Unions. 10. Coarses of English Reading. 11. The General Policy of the Cabinet. 12. The Lords are the Liberators.—G. W. Nickisson. 21c. Recent-street. London.

Price 2s. 6ds.

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CONTENTS:—Our Family. A Domestic Novel by the Editor: Chapter XII., Our Godfather; Chapter XIII., Our Godfather; Chapter XIII., Our other Godfather and our Godmother; Chapter XIV., The Christening September in Paris. Old Mr. Fleming's Journey, by Miss Lawrauce. Three Gaelic Meledies, by Delta. The Priest's Dagger. Tempest and Caim. Rambless at Rio, by Peregrine. The Mook's Finger. The Viol of Our Lady, by the Mountaineer. Incidents and Impressions on a Trip to Calais, by F. O. Ward. The Streets of Paris.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6ds.

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Sherwood, 2s, Paternoster row; and the Author, 21, Arundel street. Strand.

POUKS GRAIS.—Any Gentleman, whether residing in Town or Country, who will favour the publisher with his address, will receive, gratis, and postage free, W. S. LINCOLN'S CATALOGUE for the Michaelmas Quarter of Cheap Second-hand Books in all departments of Literature. Ready on Tuesday, Oct 1st. Apply, No. 3. Caeltenham place, Westeins'er road. Books purchased in any language or quantity.

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POBERTSONIAN METHOD of ACQUIRING LANGUAGES WITHOUT a TEACHER.—On the 30th of September will be published,
Price 4d. Lesson, first, Latin without a Master. To consist of Six Lessons, published
Monthly. The following are already published:— French without a Master, Fourte-uth Thousand, price 2s. Spanish without a Master, French without a Master, Fourte-uth Thousand, price 2s. Seach, or the whole bound in cloth, lettered, 7s. 6d.
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of weight, and asie in point of strengiti; and a series of the tables most useful to practical engineers. The chapter of the tables are the tables most useful to practical engineers. The chapter of the tables are the tables of the tables and the tables of the tables are the tables of the tables and the tables are the tables of the tables and the tables are tables and the tables are tables and tables and tables are tables are tables are tables and tables are tables and tables are tables are

COD LIVER OIL.—The following recent and well testified case of cure, will establish the value of case of Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.
To MESSRS. JONES, and CO.

Sept. 1844.

Gentlemen,—If my case is of any value to you I beg you will make the best use of 1t, as I have suffered too much from Gout and Rheumatism not to have the strongest suppathy all hot on any be similarly afflicted. I purchased only one bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and after a few applications was completely cared. I could say much in praise of this miraculous remedy, and shall be happy to reply to all enquiries.

I am, Gentlemen, your thankful and obedient servant, Henney W. Pitman.

Moore's Sporting Gallery, St. Martin's-lang Lundon.

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NCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their hats of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have devived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

ADIES about making Purchases will find a New and splendid Stock of choice Cloaks, Mantles, Shawls, Slike Ribbons, Lace, and every article of Fancy Goods for the Season, at the colarged premises of JAMES JONES, 430, Weet Strand, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3, King William-atreet adjoining.—This Establishment Closes at Eight o'clock.

THE MEDICAL LIBERTY of the SUBJECT.

Mr. CAMPBELL'S CASE.—How much longer are juries to be bamboosled by the interested Doctors? The fourteen men who held out in Mr. Campbell's case deserve the thanks of the nation.

London, Sept. 26.

WINTER HOSIERY, manufactured by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, of White and Coloured Merino, Lambs-Wool, Real Cachmere, and of other Choice Wools, in Socks, Hose, and Underlothing, Elastic Silk and Cachmere GAITERS for Ladies, and every description of SILK and TONE. 444.4. SILVER LEMENT

JONE ' £4 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets saide all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

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MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, sole inventross of teaching the art of Dressusking in a series of Leasons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a
torrect knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished syle, in SIX LESSONS for ONE GUINEA. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by
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PORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S celebrated Shooting Jackets, 10s. 6d. and 21s., at 9 Lombard-street. Superfine Dress Coats, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; Frock Coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; Codringtons, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; Doeskin and all the New Pattern Trousers, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; Army Cloth Blue Spanis h Cloaks, 9 § yards round, 50s.; Suit of Livery, 56s.; 150sy. Cloaks, 7s. 6d. and 50s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street.—Established 1784.

THE NEW DISCOVERY for the NERVES. By Dr. GRANDISON. Patronised by above 100 of the Nobility. The wonderful virtues of this medicine can be attested by all who have tried it. It is a combination of a most remarkable kind, and its efficacy proves how important a one.—Sold by all Medicine Venders. Ask for Dr. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS.—"A wonderful yet asfe medicine."—Professor Mollen.

markable kind, and its efficacy proves how important a one,—Sold by all Medicine Venders, Ask for Dr. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS.—"A wonderful yet safe medicine."—Professor Mollen.

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IMPROVED CAMPHINE LAMPS; also ENGLISH'S PATENT CAMPHINE.—Pablic attention is respectfully solicited to E. LEWISB Oll and ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 42, High-street, Marylebone, where may be obtained the new Lamps with every recent improvement, by which they are rendered perfect and superior to anything before seen. A trial allowed before purchasing. Lewis's Patent Wax Cantles all. Se

MPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showly leader canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annun, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without is let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

I oss OF TETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxfordstreet, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether aring from age, neglect, the use of calonel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s; a set, 45 5s. Arranged on the most approxipation, and reatoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six. N.B.—Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners street, Oxford-street.

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	from		10	0	style		13	6
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	Cashmarette Coats, in every shape,	~	20		Cashmarette, new and improved			
	handsomely trimmed, from	1	1	0				
	handsomely tribines, from	0	0	8	trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs,			
	An immense stock of Blouses		2	6	&c	1	18	0
	Summer Vests	U	4	U	Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for		0	0
	Cashmarette and Persian do, in		0		Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns		9	0
	every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6			9	
	Black Satin Vests	0	6		Trousers adapted for the season			0
	Cloth do	0	4	6	Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do.		17	
	Cloth Trousers		9	0	Best quality West of England	1		0
	Single-milled Doe do., from	0	11	0	Super Black do. do	0	16	0
	A great variety of Summer do	0	7	0			6	0
	Dress Cost, edged	1	0	0	Dress Coats	1	12	0
	Frock do. do.	1	4	0	Do. do. best manufactured	2	15	0
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Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like faisehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuino Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.



LUNAR RAINBOW.

#### LUNAR RAINBOW.

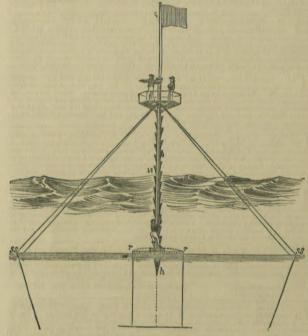
On the evening of the 19th inst. this rare phenomenon was witnessed by a correspondent at Highfield House, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, who has favoured us with the annexed sketch and details :-

The barometer was stationary during the day. Maximum thermometer, 62 deg.; and minimum thermometer, 52 deg. Wind, in the morning, west; and evening, east. Dull day, with slight showers.

At 7 h. 58 m. p.m. this rare and beautiful object was visible. It did not exhibit any of the prismatic colours, being of a silvery hue. The bow was stretched across a dense nimbus in N.E., the summit extending nearly to the zenith. Sky overcast, except a small portion in west, near to the zenith, over which thin cirrocumuli swiftly passed. The bow disappeared at 8 h. 5 m. p.m. It may be added—the clouds at sunset in the west were tinged with bright orange-purple. At 10 p.m. many glow-worms (Lampyris-noctilucæ).

#### E CAPTAIN BULLOCK'S SAFETY BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

The Safety, or Refuge Beacon, was first erected on the Goodwin Sands through the indomitable perseverance of Captain Bullock, to whom all the credit of the suggestion and invention is justly due, on the 10th of September, 1840; and it sustaining, without injury, the violence of four most tempestuous winters. About two months ago, however, it was ufortunately run down, during a thick fog, by a Dutch galliot, rendering its entire re-construction, under the superintendence of Captain Bulleck, essentially necessary. This has just been accomplished; and it now stands erect on those dangerous sands, as the successful result of a simple design, which has led to attempts of a similar humane and praiseworthy character, but of a more elaborate and costly description.

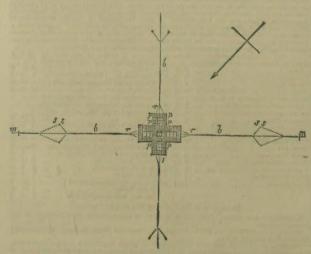


CAPT. BULLOCK'S SAFETY BEACON ON GOODWIN SANDS.

ELEVATION.—Total length of lower mast, 40 feet; must head, 6 feet; in the sand, 6 feet; from sand to top. 13 feet; diameter of mast, 30 inches; diameter of octagon, top 9 inches rails 2 feet high; top-mast, 15 feet. The whole supported by four pair of chain shrouds leading to eight iron stumps at (8 8) from 14 to 17 feet in the sand. (r) Iron bers; inches square, four of them to secure partners and iron ballast with bags of shingle, in tended to be placed on the top of all. (h) Heel of mast, shod with iron. (H) High water-mark.

It has been re-affixed upon the same principle as at its first erection, with the exception that the base is composed of iron instead of wood; thus, consequently, penetrating considerably further into the sand than it did originally. The Beacon has been already described in No. 30 of our journal.

We should observe that the Goodwin Sands are, to agreat extent, quite dry at low water; and as vessels which strike on them seldom go to pieces in a single tide, the probability is, that some of the unfortunate crew would be enabled to reach the sand during that interval, and the Safety Beacon would then becomtheir only refuge.



GROUND PLAN OF THE SAFETY BEACON.

GROUND PLAN.—(p) Permers 10 feet long, I foot wide, 6 inches tick. (r) Four iron bars to secure partners, with 24 pigs of ballast, equal to 3 tons 12 cwt. (SS) Eight iron bars, 2 inches equare, from 14 to 17 feet in sand. (b) Four iron bars, with span at each end, to fix in at 3 S, and end of partners to prevent SS from coming home. Distance across from SS to SS, 60 feet. (m m) Mushroom anchor.

It is obvious that the essential principle of this Beacon is, that it rests upon a base not easily broken or displaced, and that the mast, with its gallery (the only superstructure), offers little or no resistance to the wind or waves; so that its strength absolutely lies in its extreme simplicity.

We may add to this account, that during the re-erection of the Beacon, the foundation of the former one was found to remain unmoved and unabsorbed. In consequence of this circumstance, Captain Bullock resorted to his former plan, by throwing upon the same foundation between 50 and 60 tons of concrete blocks, chalk and shingle, which there is very little doubt will remain unchanged. A gazileman, who was an eye-witness to the whole of the late operations on the Goodwins, thus writes on the subject of this addition to the old foundation:—"The tide, so strong as it passes the shallow, has had no visible effect upon the mass, around which the sand had accumulated nearly two feet in height, and it now remains as the result of a most interesting and successful experiment. The present gale (while I am writing) from the southward will [prove whether it will eventually stand against the 'boiling surf' by which it will be continually surrounded and assailed. I have myself very little fear for the heavy concrete blocks which constitute the base of the cone; but I think it very likely that the upper portions of the undefended and loose shingle may be disarranged, and the cone somewhat flattened down. It is, however, but an experiment, and the problem will probably be demonstrated that human skill and ingenuity cannot overcome the formidable Goodwins with small means, and that man cannot successfully wage 'a little war' with such a foe. However, I must say, from all I have heard, that the Lords of the Admiralty have behaved in the most kind and handsome manner to Captain Bullock, in enabling him to possess thus far every facility for carrying out his humane and highly praiseworthy undertaking."

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND THE FERNCH NAVY.—The Prince de Joinville succeeds Admiral Lalande in the list of vice admirals. The officers of the navy of France in actual service are two admirals, two vice admirals, tworty rear admirals, 100 capitaines de vaisseau, 200 capitaines de corvette, 600 lieutenants de vaisseau, 500 enseignes, 200 éléves (first class), 205 éléves (second class). The reserve list contains five vice admirals, and six rear admirals. The rank conferred on the Prince de Joinville is next in degree to that of Baron Duperré, promoted 18th August, 1830, and Baron Roussin, promoted 30th October, 1840. The Prince de Joinville, who has hitherto been able to command only a squadron, may now be appointed to that of a fleet.

DIRECTIONS TO LADIES FOR SHOPPING.—Shopping is the amusement of spending money at shops. It is to a lady what sporting is to a gentleman; some shat productive, and very chargeable. Sport, however, involves the payment of one's own shot; shopping may be managed by getting it paid for. Ride all the way till you come to the shopping-ground in a coach, if you can; in an omibus, if you must; lest you should be tired when you get there. If you are a lady of fashion, do not get out of your carrisge; and when you stop before your milliner's, particularly if it is a cold, wet day, make one of the young women come out to you, and without a bonnet, in her thu shoes, stand on the curb-stone in the damp and mud. The best places for shopping are fashionable attrects, bzzars, and the like. Street-shopping principally relates to hosiery, drapery, and jewellery of the richer sort. Bzzar shopping, we as harp look-out on the windows. In bzzar-shopping, beat each stall separately. You had better finish your streets before you take your bzzars and arcades; for there the shopping, which one might otherwise call cover-shopping, though excellent sport, refers mossly to articles of no manuer of use; and it may be as well to reserve toys and superfluities to the last. Married ladies, when they have ladid

POISONING BY THE DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

An extraordinary instance of the fatal consequences of eating the berries o. this poisonous plant is recorded in the Lancaster Gazette. It appears that on

An extraordinary instance of the fatal consequences of eating the berries of this poisonous plant is recorded in the Lancaster Gazette. It appears that on the morning of Tuesday week, Mr. Adam Clark, of Hest Bank, and a man named John Teesdale, in returning along the shore from eel-spearing, had reached a spot where grows in considerable abundance the Deadly Nightshade (Atropa Belladonna), a perennial plant with herbaceous stem. The fruit has a berry as large as a small grape, and a dark purple colour. Two elderly women, both residing in Lancaster, were standing amongst the plants and eating the berries when Mr. Clark and Teesdale came up. Mr. Clark inquired what the berries were, and on being told by the females that they were blaberries or barberries, he began to gather and eat also, as did Teesdale.

The parties separated, Mr Clark and Teesdale proceeding to the Hest Bank Hotel, and taking with them several of the berries, which were immediately pronounced to be poison. Finding this, Mr. Clark swallowed a dose of medicine which served as an emetic. Nevertheless, he was seized with an alarming illness, parched tongue, dizziness, difficulty of swallowing, swollen face and eyes, and delirium; and it was not until the following morning that he was brought round by medical aid.

Meanwhile, the two women made the best of their way home, but they had not proceeded far before the symptoms described above began to manifest themselves. Parched and thirsty, the great desire was for drink, but one or the two having heard that drinking ought to be avoided in such cases (for they had suspicion they were poisoned) had the fortitude to abstain. They succeeded in reaching theirhomes, and obtained medical aid: they were in a state of mania throughout the night, but eventually, after much suffering, the poor women both recovered. It should be mentioned that the one who abstained from drink, though she had eaten most, suffered the least. One at a bout a pint of the berries, and the other only about a dozen. Mr. Clark thinks he



THE DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE .- (Atropa Belladonna).

We annex a representation of the deleterious plant, with the view of aiding in the prevention of accidents similar to the above. The plant Atropa Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade, or dwale, is found not unfrequently in hedges and thickets in this country. The whole is of a lightish green colour, except the flowers, which are of a large and dingy-brownish purple; and the berries, which are of the rich deep black of black cherries. The odour of the whole plant is nauseous and oppressive, as if to warn us of its venomous nature: the berries, from their resemblance to cherries, have often been eaten by children, with fatal consequences. The active property of the leaves and roots is employed medicinally. In the engraving: 1, a Corolla, cut open, showing the position of the stamens. 2, the calyx, with the pistil. 3, a berry cut in half, to show its two cells, in each of which are several seeds.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PENSIONEES.—It is stated that the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital are to be identified every six moths, and "are to be coldered on a nearly similar footing as when they were in the service." We shall be glad to know how this will affect those pensioners who have lost their legs, and who cannot be supposed to be on anything like the same footing as when they were in the service.—Punch.

A CHURCHWARDEN.—It is now two years since the horrors of fiscal war broke out in the once peaceful parish of Wholehog-cum-Applesauce. For two years have the affinghted parishioners had their souls and pockets forn by thoughts of mammon—for two years have they nightly fallen to sleep to groan and writhe beneath a nightmare sitting on their breasts in the horrid shape of a Churchwarden, grinning and hugging in his arms an iron-clasped account book! Neither sex nor age has escaped the evil influence of the time: old women wax older when they talk of Churchwarden Gripps; and the faces of little children become sharp and thin as sixpences when they stammer out his name. True it is, the parishioners have put him in the cage of Chancery; nevertheless, with a magnanimous philosophy, he does nothing but make mouths at them through the bars,—Punch's Complete Letter-writer.

# IRON CHURCH FOR JAMAICA.

In giving our readers, three weeks since, a description of a "Temporary Wooden Church," the work of Mr. Peter Thompson, Commercial-road, Limehouse, we were not aware of his being a worker in iron as well as wood, as the annexed sketch will show.

This Church has been sent out to Jamaica, as a specimen, as many

the annexed sketch will show.

This Church has been sent out to Jamaica, as a specimen, as many of the kind are likely to be required. The pilaster supports are of cast iron, on which are fixed the frame roof, of wrought iron, of an ingenious construction, combining great strength with simplicity of arrangement; the whole is covered with corrugated iron; and the ceiling formed in paneled compartments, covered with felt, to act as a non-conductor of heat.

The body of the church is 65 feet by 40; the chancel, 24 by 12; a robing-room and vestry are attached. The windows are glazed with plate-glass, one-eighth of an inch in thickness; the two chancel windows, and four others are of stained glass.

The cost of this Iron Church is £1000.



IRON CHURCH, FOR JAMAICA